THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,215—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910. 24th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
1911 7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
14th "	HIMALAYA	6780	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10663	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 942

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
City of Benares	11000	.....	Dec. 30 1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
E. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feb. 4
E. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
E. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	* " 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	9400	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	11080	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Sd. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	6th March
Khoshou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	29th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	30th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahoomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 26th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brun	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agents.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th Dec. 1910.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	26th December.
Fr. Fezdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	G. Maganzine	15th Mar. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 733; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Morcsco	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 3rd January next. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

HOLIDAY SHOOTING.

XMAS. HOLIDAYS.

For a thorough appreciation of the Season's doings and to obtain a maximum of pleasure during the Xmas holidays, inspect our stock of

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder, Neo-Trieder, Heli-Trieder and Pagor Models. The foregoing are revelations in magnification and definition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

Goerz Pocket Tenax can be carried in a vest pocket, or in a small purse or bag; and yet it is equivalent to any Camera taking pictures 7" × 5".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. R. GOERZ,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CAKES AT PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS PLAIN CAKES . . . @ As. 12 per lb.
XMAS ORNAMENTED CAKES . @ Re. 1 0 " "
SPECIALITY
XMAS ORNAMENTED ALMOND PASTE CAKE . . . @ Rs. 1 8 " "

BEST XMAS NOVELTIES.

PLUM PUDDINGS,
XTALIZED FRUIT,
CHOCOLATE ETC., ETC.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented!

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA,"

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!

Available in all Languages!!

English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!

Kanarese Edition in the Press!!

More than 600,000 copies already supplied!

GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR

SUTTON GARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN,

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by:—
PHIPSON & CO., 4 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sums exceeding over Rs. 12.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST. NOW READY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).

1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AS CHRISTMAS DAY falls on Sunday, Monday, the 26th December, 1910. will be observed as a HOLIDAY, and NO GOODS and PARCELS BUSINESS will be transacted.

2. LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will run on that day to the Timings in force for Sundays.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 26th December, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 20th December, 1910.

CHOWPATTI LEVEL CROSSING.

THE Public are informed that with the sanction of the Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Railways, the FOOTPATH and WICKET GATES, North of Charni Road Station, B.B. & C.I. Railway, connecting the Queen's Road East and West of the Railway, will be CLOSED permanently, on and from January 1st, 1911.

Ag. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay Division.

BE it known that I, heretofore known by the name of GORDHANDAS VITHALDAS, have this day ASSUMED the NAME of "GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS," and that I shall hereafter, be always known by that name and no other.

Dated at St. Vincents, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 19th December, 1910.

GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods, Merchants' Association, have RENEWED the existing FREIGHT CONTRACT, with Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and CO., Acting for the Conference Lines of Steamers i. e., "Anchor," "Clan" and "Ellerman" (including "City" and "Hall") Lines, for carriage of Piece-Goods as per terms of the said Freight Contract from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay, for the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. All goods ordered indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1911, upto 31st December, 1915, in Steamers belonging to the said four lines only and on Indent Contract Forms of Bills of Lading and no others.

NARAYENDAS HARIBHAI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES VINCENT McFARLANE, late of Bombay, an Engineer on the s. s. "Shahnoor," European.
DANIEL JOHNSTONE, late of Bombay, Sub-Editor of the "Advocate of India," European.
RUKMANIBAI alias SURAJ, widow of Atmaram Govindram, late of Bombay Hindoo.
BRAZ FERNANDES, late of Uran Portuguese.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 16th day of December, 1910.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. [illegible], Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companys Act VI of 1882 and The Indian Companys Memorandum of Association Act XII of 1895 and in the Matter of the PRATAP SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AMALNER.

THE PRATAP SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, having its Registered Office, at Amalner..... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 17th day of December, 1910, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by the abovenamed Company, to confirm alterations of the Company's Memorandum of Association as to the Company's objects and the remuneration of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents proposed to be effected by special Resolutions of the Company passed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Company, held on the 25th day of August, 1910, and 27th day of October 1910 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at the Extra Ordinary General Meetings of the said Company held on the 24th day of September, 1910 and 20th day of November, 1910, respectively.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble The Sitting Judge in Chambers on SATURDAY, the 14th day of January, 1911, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Shareholder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his attorney or Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1910.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Attorneys for the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
No. 1 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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HONGKONG		
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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FOOLSHEAD
WISHES OUR PATRONS A
MERRY XMAS.

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FOR THE CHILDREN
5-30 TO 6-30
Toys to be given away to the lucky winners.

XMAS NIGHT
SUNDAY, DEC. 25TH.
THREE GRAND PRIZE SHOWS
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Look out for our Grand Xmas Programme.

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DEC. 23RD AND 24TH.
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MONDAY 26th Dec.—BOXING DAY.
NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
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Admission One Rupee including Light Breakfast.
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At 6 to 8 and 9-30 to Midnight.
Band at both Sessions.
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See Programmes.

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ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

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THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to E. K. KHAN.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
E. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 250 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of Banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nawara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

Make sure of success in your Bakings
by using
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder.
"Paisley Flour" does the raising so evenly and so well that home baking becomes a pleasure.
Even novices succeed well.
Made by Brown & Polson, and specially packed in tins, containing many useful recipes.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

Norwich Union Life Insee. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 23.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shnghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien ..... Monton ....
Birmingham .....2612 Cailer.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis ....2329 Robinson...Adrew Yuel Co
Caledonia..... .....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Dunrobin .....2331 Owens .....W & A Graham & Co
Glenclunv.....3067 Craig..... .....
Hatumat.....2584 Peters ....
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Kasara .....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Nurani .....2870 Crebbin.....J Morrison
Okara .....3439 Kedshe .....M M & Co
Quirinba .....2937 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi..... ... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....P & O S N Co

Stream

Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C&E Warturm	3127	Schmidt	.....		Hamburg via K'chi ...N F...W & A G & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice	.....		Antwerp... 3-1-11 M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	H E Kass	...N F		—B & P S N Co
H Moravia	2268	Casulich	.....		Trieste...27 12... A L S N Co
K Feliciana	...2785	Falck	.....		Drinkirk.....3-1-11... W & A Graham & Co
L Cresswell	2002	Buff	.....		N F.....W & A G & Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Cusack	.....		Mauritius...3-1-11 ...Bo & H S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Gray	.....		Manchester ...27-12 W & A Graham & Co
P Gutenfels	...3551	Franzius	...		Hamburg via Karachi... 28-12...W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olymphia.....3269 Mitchell ...Liverpool ..29 12... W & A Graham & Co
3 China.....3855 Parissich.....Trieste ...28 12... A L S N Co
4 Cressington Court.....2716 Barcham...Marseilles... 31 12...W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon .....2654 Anderson...Antwerp...31 12... T Morrison & Co
6 Banca...3794 Collyer...Kobe...24 12 P & O S N Co
7 Nippon.....4015 Tarabachin ...Kobe...24 12... W Danso
8 Koerber .....3164 Floresti Trieste ... 1 1 1911... W Deuss
9 Rydal Hall...2773 Nelson L'pool 28-12...K N & Co
10&11 Colombo Maru...3220 Coombs ...Kobe... 30 12 N Y Kaisha
13 Egypt .....4207 Summers .....London 31-12... P & O S N Co
16 Ocean Prince...3288 Barett ...Philadelphia...24-12 R A Willis

H W P D

Courland..... 760 Ebrahim ...G Port ...29 12...Bo S N Co Ld
Juba.....134 Dawood...Goa....N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Dawood.....B'nagar .....24 12... Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....699 Fakeera...Karachi...24-12 B S N Co
30 ton Cranes.
Dredger Jinga.....401 ..... B P Trust

M W D D

Dalhousie ...62 Barisow...N F...N F...J Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden Dec 19
	Glenclunv	Craig	Rio Jineiro Nov 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Clan Alpine.....	Shapland.....	Calicut
	Lhasa.	McDiarmid ..	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Friday :—
Steamer Hoscinee Hughes for Jedah
„ Appledor Jones for Manchester

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
a Steamer India for Trieste
a „ Kola for Persian Gulf &c
a „ To arrive

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
14	Umkuzi	Calcutta
19	Braunfels	Antwerp
19	Shadwell	London
20	Earl of Douglas	Liverpool
20	Gwalior	Negapatam
20	Muttra	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall homeward bound passed Suez in the afternoon of the 21st inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1,137 cwts myrabollams A Khimji, 87 bales wool, Macneill and Co; 60 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 67 bales wool, B Talach Chand, 40 bales wool, J Kara 155 bales goat hair and 280 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 600 cwts wheat, 525 cwts gram and 600 cwts wheat flour, D Tejpal, 65 bales hemp F Khoopchand; 61 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 161 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 159 bales wool, D Koondenmull, 10 bales wool, M Gangadas; 28 bales wool, M Madangopal; 46 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 35 bales wool, H Metha and Co.

Bydal Hall s—7 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co;

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1 chest opium M H Dehdesty.

Egypt s—30 cwts condiments and 4 cwts chilles, N K Jesawalla; 16 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons, 35 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 9 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 35 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 40 cwts deer horns, H O Oomer, 25 bales hemp T Canji; 88 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales carpets King King and Co; 112 cwts dyringer R Assaria and Co; 34 cwts fishmaws J M Rehimtoola.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 20 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets Thos Cook and Sons; 55 cwts aloes, K N Mianee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Feliciana s—14,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 20,875 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 567 cwts rapeseed D Tejpal; 495 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed A Blaschek and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts K Dewchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dorrington Court s—1,980 cwts groundnuts; J Fachiri 23,000 cwts teelseed and 14,500 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Olympia s—204 cwts gum, B Damji and Co.

Rydal Hall s—500 cwts groundnuts B S Lloyd and Co; 187 cwts wheat J Fachiri; 880 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—4,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 484 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Glenlyon s—165 bales cottonfly and 50 bales hemp, C Persj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 30 bales cotton, 260 bales cottonfly, 2 1-2 cwts cottonseed, W Wolf & Sons; 2 boxes cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, S Coovarji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton fly, C Persj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Appledore s—1,340 cwts teelseed and 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR CANDIA.

Koerber s—8 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 60 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co; 2 boxes cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co; 90 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

Moravia s—2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,120 cwts teelseed and 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 450 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

India s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, K Kessawji and Co; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

India s—100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 100 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, M Valabdas; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Moravia s—2,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 450 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 400 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

China s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

India s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

FOR OODESEE.

India s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—474 cwts condiments and 10 cwts raisins, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 40 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Nippon s—50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, K Dewra and Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Colombo Maru s—150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 550 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—78 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—70 cwts ooplate, R Jeewandas and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws and 31 1-2 cwts sharkfins, K N Mianee and Co; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, S J David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th December,

1 Extract from the Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Fort William the 9th December 1910 is published for information:—
Appointment—Personal Staff.
No. 892. The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency personal Staff, with effect from the 23rd November 1910.
To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.
Captain (Honorary Major) H E E Procter, Bombay Light Horse.

2 The Scout Contest will take place at Santa Cruz on Saturday morning the 31st instant (a Bank Holiday) on the B B & C I Ry Volrs. Rifle Range at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, and Swords.
3 The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Monday morning the 9th January 1911.
Time and Rendezvous will be notified later.
The Commanding Officer intents having one more parade in the Fort before the Inspection which will be on Wednesday the 4th January and he would request that members residing in the neighbourhood of Palli Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri will make a point of attending this parade,

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.
Bombay, 24th December.

1197. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.
II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under:—
Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
I.V.B.A. Matches can be fired on this day.
III.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class firing for adults as under:—
Wednesday 28th instant Parts I and II Any Company.
Thursday 29th instant "D" Coy Standard Test.
Friday 30th instant Parts I and II Any Company,
Saturday 31st instant Standard Test Any Company.
Sunday 1st Prox. Parts I, and II and Standard Test, Any Company.
Monday 2nd Prox. at the disposal of O. C. "E" Coy
Tuesday 3rd Prox. Parts I and II Any Company.
Wednesday 4th Prox. Standard Test, Any Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
1198. Bugle Practice Thursday the 29th Inst Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD—Nov 30, at 24 Evelyn Gardens, the wife of Major E R Bradford, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.
HIRST—Nov 26, at 33 St Ronan's Road, Southsea, the wife of Capt F C Hirst, Indian Army, Survey of India, of a son.
WORDSWORTH—Nov 29, at the Palace, Salisbury, the wife of the Bishop of Salisbury, of a son.
COGHILL—Nov 30, at Malvern, the wife of Col C E Cogbill, Royal Field Artillery of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—MILES—Nov 30, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Randall Robert Henry Davies to Gladys Margaret, daughter of Lieut-Gen Sir Herbert Miles, K C B, C V O.
GULL—SNAGGE—Dec 3, Sir William Cameron Gull, Bart, of Frilsham House, Berks, to Evelyn Louisa, daughter of his Honour Judge Sir Thomas Snagge, D. L.
TRELOAR—HARRISON—Dec 5, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, Royson Treloar, adopted son of Sir William Treloar, Bart, and Ivy Harrison, daughter of Major Harrison.
WILLIAMS—SCOLLICK—Dec 1, at St Andrew's, Well Street, Col Coventry Williams to Alice Maude, daughter of Mrs Mary Scollick.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Dec 5, at Selwood Lodge, From, Emily Caroline, wife of Vice-Admiral Chas Arbuthnot, aged 55.
COUPER—Nov 28, at Avenue Lodge, Eastbourne, Caroline Couper, widow of the late Sir George Couper, Bart, K C S I, C B, C I E.
ELLIS—Dec 1, at 37 Prince's Gate, the Right Hon John Edward Ellis, aged 69.
GOREN—Nov 30, at Brighton, Capt Ames Goren, late his Majesty's 19th Regt, aged 78.
KING—Dec 2, at 57, Canfield Gardens, James King, son of the late John King, Esq, of Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 85.
TWEED—Dec 4, at West Malvern, the Rev Henry Earle Tweed, Honorary Canon of Lincoln, late Vicar of Goleby, Lincolnshire, aged 83.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

WALTER—December 15, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Alex. McNeil Walter, of a son.
ARNOTT—December 13, at Maijan Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of William Arnott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARNARD—TEVIOT-KEER—December 15, at Christ Church, Bhagalpur, by Rev J A Cullen, C M S, and Rev A W Green, Chaplain, Jamalpur, E I R, Frederic Adolphus Fleming Barnardo, Captain, Indian Medical Service, to Violet, daughter of Mrs Teviot-Kerr, of Monteviot, Kurseong.

DEATH.

COCHRAN—December 13, at Dera Ismail Khan, Theodora Margaret, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Alexander Cochran, 40th Pathans.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Eve.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction this week. The Grand Itala Film "The Vestal."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "It's as well to be honest as wise."—OLD PROVERB.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement by the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, about Monday the 26th being observed as a Holiday and local trains between Colaba and Virar running on that line as on Sundays.

ENTOMBED ALIVE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Chhiba Hari, a labourer, who was buried alive while working at Sion, he was pulled out and sent to the J. J. Hospital where he succombed to the injuries he had received. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE POLICE DANCE.—The Bombay City Police Club annual Dance came off at the Town Hall last night and as usual it proved a success. The officers of the German Cruiser which brought the German Crown Prince to India were invited at the function the boy was put to be delighted which as usual proved a grand success. The Hall was decorated and dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Last night at 8-45 Sir William Wedderburn, President-elect of the Indian National Congress and Bombay Delegates of the Congress left Victoria Terminus Bombay for Allahabad. Sir William Wedderburn was garlanded by several friends who were present on the station to give him a hearty send-off. There being a very large number of delegates for Allahabad a second special train was arranged for and she left at 9-15.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March .....Lorraine..... .....Gonne
Valse .....Fiancailles..... .....Wealy
Selection...A Persian Princess .....Jones
Pipe-Song...Frublingslnfs..... .....Strauss
Selection...Princess Ida ....Sullivan
Caprice ..The Whistler and his Dog.Pryor
Two-Step...Navaho ....Alstyne

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

For the special Christmas programme the management have, in deference to the wishes of many of their patrons, again included the popular attraction, "The Vestal." This film has proved a wonderful source of enjoyment this week and no doubt the many visitors who flock to Bombay during the holidays will pay a visit to see this triumph of dramatic cinematography. A very charming Christmas film will also be shown entitled "The six poor and the six rich children," and this also should prove a strong attraction. For those who enjoy a hearty laugh, the latest Christmas episode of our friend Foolshead will certainly prove popular. It deals with foolshead a lad on Christmas Eve, too greedy to await the arrival of Santa Claus, getting out of bed and sampling the good things on his very own Christmas Tree. As a result, he has a most glorious dream and his wandering will cause screems of laughter. There are several other comic and pathetic films. As an extra Christmas attraction, a prize show will be given to the children on Saturday at 5-30, when the little will get handsome toys, On Sunday, Christmas Day, there are also three grand prize shows.

The Marquis of Linlithgow is, states a cable message from London, engaged to be married to Miss Doreen Milner, daughter of Sir Frederick George Milner, ex-M.P.

A new organisation of the Anti-Suffrage movement came into existense on Dec, 7 at two consecutive meetings at the Westminster Palace Hotel Among those who took part in the proceedings were Dado Jersey, Lord Cromer, Lady Robson, Lord Curzon, Lady Wearsdale, Lady Desart, Sir Alfred Lyall, Lord Haversham, Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, Mrs. A. Somervell, and Sir Edward Tennant. The council of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League (Lady Jersey presiding) decided on amalgamation with the Men's League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, and at the subsequent meeting of the amalgamated Leagues it was agreed thenceforth to join forces under the title of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. Lord Cromer was appointed president, and Lady Jersey deputy-president of the new organisation, with Mr. J. Mascie as hon. treasurer.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W.S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one Deokaran Ishwardas, with theft, as a servant, of currency notes for Rs. 3,000. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that the accused was employed as a cashier in the firm of Tulsidas Ramswarup, and while so employed he said that he had lost the key of the safe. Subsequently the accused was removed from the post of cashier, though he still continued in the service of the firm. On the 20th instant, in consequence of certain informations received, the safe was opened, when the currency notes were found to be missing. The accused who was suspected was handed over to the police. The currency notes were recovered from a person pointed out by the accused. The accused in his statement to the Court said he had taken the money from the safe and given it to somebody else to keep as he wanted to write to the proprietors of the firm asking their permission to use the money and buy goods with them to send upcountry. The accused was then charged with theft, to which he pleaded guilty. Mr. Kapadia asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused as this was the accused's first offence. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged Luxmon Haybati, police sepoy No. 561 of the G. I. P. Railway Police with attempting to murder his adopted daughter Chandribai, aged eighteen years. It appears that the accused lived on the first floor of a chawl at Arthur-road. On the 17th instant, he received a letter from his wife, who is in her native town, in which the accused was asked to bring her to Bombay. Chandri told the accused to go but he would not and said he would kill her and then kill himself before going there. At about one o'clock yesterday morning, the accused, it has been alleged, inflicted on the girl several wounds with a razor. She was injured on her head, face and arms. Her cries brought neighbours on the scene when the accused jumped out of a window and broke his leg. He was arrested.

Further inquiries stand adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton charged K. Antonio, Trany Nicholo, Boco Stephano and Buda Francisco, firemen on board the s.s. "Koerber," with importing cocaine into Bombay on the 18th instant without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the firemen's quarters on board the s.s. "Koerber" were searched by several officers of the preventive Service on the 18th instant and a large quantity of cocaine was found with the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and inflicted fines on them ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200.

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged John De Souza, a taxi cab driver, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence that one Nursing Jambusing was walking along Duncan Road carrying a tray containing sweets, when the accused's cab came up from behind and knocked down the man, who sustained injuries. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to Nursing as compensation.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE STAMP ACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Jathalal Tricumdas, a Hindu 'munim,' with infringing the provisions of the Stamp Act. The accused pleaded guilty, stating the work of affixing stamp on the hundis, at the firm in which he was employed, was done by a number of men besides himself. The mistake seemed to have been made by some of these men. The accused was convicted and fined in the aggregate Rs. 75.

IMPORTING COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Superintendent Walter charged Buda Antonio, fireman on board the s.s. "Koerber," with importing, or in the alternative, with possessing 30,864 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 1,074. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused. On the arrival of the steamer "Koerber" in Bombay on the 18th instant, she was searched by Mr. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, and other officers of the Preventive Service, when it was alleged, the quantity of cocaine in question was found with the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd December, 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	23	13	55 p.m.	1	0
Suez	23	14	20 p.m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Peim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).
Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).
Bhamo route right. (23-12-10).

A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to Messrs. Lefroy and Howard for their useful work on Indian insect life.

The profit made by Krupp and Co. for the past year amounted to £1,000,000. The Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Arrival in Bombay.

H. H. SIR SULTAN MAHOMEDSHAH AGA KHAN returned to Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. s.s. "Salsette," after a long sojourn in Europe. A large number of his followers were present on the occasion, at the Apollo Bunder, to receive His Highness. Among those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; Khan Saheb Alijah Ahmed Devji; Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Kasum Ahmed Devji; Mr. Mahomedbhai Ibrahim Ravji, and others. Early in the morning a deputation went on board the s.s. "Salsette" to welcome His Highness who arrived at the Apollo Bunder in a special launch. His Highness was garlanded and loudly cheered by his followers. His Highness then drove to his residence at Mazagon, where he was also most enthusiastically received.

BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

In the afternoon, His Highness performed the opening ceremony of Messrs. Ahmed Deoji and Brothers' new premises at Chakla Street. The spacious hall of the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and amongst those present on the occasion were:—Sir Adamji Peerbhoy; Viscount DeWrem, Consul for Portugal; the Consul for Turkey; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed; Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Waked and others.

His Highness was on arrival received by Khan Saheb Ahmed Devji and his brothers.

Mr. Gulamali Gulamhosein, in requesting His Highness, to perform the ceremony on behalf of Alijehan Ahmed Deoji and Brothers, observed that His Highness had been pleased to identify himself with the welfare and prosperity of their community and especially their family, and it was their desire that the new building should be opened by His Highness and blessed by His Highness' presence before they began to use it for business purposes. They all remembered with great satisfaction that in the year 1905 His Highness had taken the trouble, at their invitation, to go to Porebunder to perform the opening ceremony of the Porebunder Khoja Sanitarium built by Alijehan Ahmed Deoji and Brothers. After referring to the several buildings since then built by them, the speaker added that, encouraged by His Highness's continued kindness and solicitude for their welfare, they wired to His Highness in England to consent to perform the opening ceremony of their present new building. It was with deep feelings of gratitude and rejoicing that they received a wire from Port Said bringing them the happy tidings that His Highness would be graciously pleased to perform the ceremony. They fully appreciated His Highness' kindness and solicitude to meet their humble prayer even at great inconvenience to His Highness.

It was in keeping with His Highness's usual kindness and regard, not only for the Khoja community but for all Moslems, and they could with pride recall the fact that the Mahomedan community all over India had no better guide and leader than His Highness who had always been ready to use his high position and influence for improving the position of Moslems in all walks of life.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S REPLY.

His Highness, in declaring the building open, said it was with great pleasure that he had come there that day to perform the opening ceremony of that magnificent building, especially as he was fully convinced that the future prosperity of their people depended a great deal upon the extent to which they took to the development of industries and benefited themselves by the peace and prosperity they enjoyed in India under the beneficent British Rule. He was glad that he was able to take part that day in encouraging industrial enterprise. The future prosperity of this country lay in healthy economic, commercial and industrial activities. He was really and agreeably surprised to find this magnificent building created by Messrs Ahmed Devji and Brothers for the purpose of showing and exhibiting one branch of Indian indust

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Miss Piano—"Are you fond of music?" Mr Forte—"Yes, very; but please don't stop playing on my account."

Gabber—"What does your son do for a living?" Nabber—"He's a scientific boxer." "A pugilist?" "No; undertaker."

He (to his wife just off for a holiday)—"Good-bye, darling, I will write often." She—"Yes, do dear—if it's only a cheque."

While on his travels he was thunder-struck at receiving from his wife a telegram which ran as follows:—"Twins this morning. More later."

Tom—"Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her, her age? Dick—"Yes." Tom—"What did she say? Dick—"She said it was none of my business."

Tompkins had just dropped a half-penny in front of the blind beggar to see if he would pick it up. Beggar—"Make it six-pence, gov'nor, an' I'll forget myself.'

Little boy (looking at music catalogue)—"Father who was Mozart?" Father—"Mozart? Gracious, my boy, you don't know that? Go and read your Shakespeare."

"That miser who died the other day was more than economical." "How so?" "He left instructions that his brass doorplate should be taken down and screwed on his coffin-lid."

"Yes, I remember the time when Mr. Rich, the millionaire, did not have a pair of shoes to cover his feet." "And when was that, pray?" "At the time he was bathing."

"Professor," said a graduate crying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray, do not mention such a trifle," was the not very flattering reply.

Neighbor—"Did you break this window, Charlie?" Charlie—"Well, I helped." Neighbor—"Helped? How helped?" Charlie—"It was a ball that broke it—but I threw the ball."

"Very well, sir," said Dr. Kwack, after his quarrel with the undertaker. "I'll make you sorry for this." "What are you going to do?" sneered the undertaker. "Retire from practice."

Sandy—"An' hoo did ye like Canada, John?" John—"Canada? Man alive, it was only warm once all the time I was there, and that was when the house next door was on fire."

"Miss Brown," said the bashful swain, "I am afraid you are cold. Shall I take off my coat and put it round you?" "You may put your coat round me," replied Miss Brown; "but why take it off?"

Miss Million (of uncertain age)—"The only thing that worries me is the wedding tour. It will be perfectly horrible to have people know—" Miss Rosebud—"Oh, don't worry. They'll think you're his mother."

"I think I shall learn to like that friend of yours." "You were favorably impressed by him, eh?" "Yes, indeed. He watched me playing billiards for an hour yesterday without suggesting how a shot ought to be made."

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethescope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris." "You're partly right doctor, said the young man sheepishly; "only that ain't her name."

Mother—"Children, I am shocked. You each promised me faithfully you would not eat your oranges after dinner. You have deceived me." Willie—"Mamma; we did't eat our own oranges. Tommy ate an I ate his."

...ould have married either Whipper or Snapper ... wanted to, and both of these men whom I ... have since got rich, while you are still as poor ...urch mouse." He—"Of course. I've been ...ing you all these years; they haven't."

...erated Purchaser—"Din't you guarantee that ...ot would repeat every word he heard?" Bird ..." Certainly I did." "But he doesn't repeat ... word." "He repeats every word he hears, ...ever hears any. He is as deaf as a post."

... little boys," said a Sunday-sch ol teacher, ...amed at the earnest faces before him; "what ...n we learn from the busy, busy bee?" "I ...aid Tommy. "Yes, Tommy," said the kindly ...ooked man, "and what is it?" Promptly said Tommy. "Not to get stung."

"My dear friend, I must ask you to lend me a sovereign; I have left my purse at home and haven't a farthing in my pocket." "I can't lend you a sovereign just now, but I can put you in the way of getting the money at once." "You are extremely kind." "Here's two pence; ride home on the tram and fetch your purse."

"I say, daddy," began little Tommy, "what—" "Ask your mother," answered the tired parent. "Well, but it isn't a silly question I want to ask you." "All right," wearily. "What is it?" "Well if the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?"

"Did you ever notice," said Mrs. N. Peck, "that about half of the pictures in photographers' windows are of bridal couples? I wonder why they always rush off to a photographer as soon as the knot is tied?" "I fancy the husband is responsible for it," said Mr. Peck. "He realises that it is about his last chance to ever look pleasant."

"I like my house all right," said Laughman. "except for one thing. I want you to fix that." "What is it?" asked the architect. "Several times lately I've nearly broken my neck reaching for another step at the head of the stairs when I got home late, so I think you'd better put another step there."

Teacher—"Jimmy, correct his sentence, 'Our teacher am in sight.'" Jimmy—"Our teacher am a sight!"

The Backer—"Go it, Billy, yer ain't halflicked yet.' The Fighter—"Well, you come and 'ave the other, arf. I ain't greedy."

Boardinghouse-keeper—"Mr. Jones, how do you find your steak this morning?" "Well, I haven't given up all hope. I think I'll try a microscope."

The Vicar—"I suppose you've a large family to support, Mrs. Dove?" Mrs. Dove—"I have, sir; and if they didn't all earn their own living I couldn't manage it."

Old Gent—"Hi, you boy, what are you doing out here fishing? Don't you know you ought to be at school?" Small Boy—"There now. I knew I had forgotten something."

Mistress—"In the time it takes me to tell you how to do the work I could do it myself." House maid—"Yes'm. And in the time it takes me to listen to you, so could I."

Anxious Mother—"Oh, professor, don't you think my dear little Reginald will ever learn to draw?" Professor Crayon—"No, madam; not unless you harness him up to a truck."

Dobbs—"Was it a serious accident?" Swiftleigh—"Not at all. Only two pedestrains killed, and the car wasn't even scratched. I'm glad, too, for ... had it refurbished."

"Speaking of economy," said Brown to Burt at Lowestoft, "Gillett says that he is saving up for a rainy day." "H'm," came the response. His wife thinks he must be saving up for another flood."

Hawkins—"How's Henpeck getting on since his marriage. He used to vow that no woman could ever get ahead of him." Hagg—"Oh, he's still leading I suppose; but she's behind—holding the reins."

Mamma—"There is one thing about our girls—they are always self-possessed." Papa (grimly)—"Yes, they're too self-possessed. I wish they'd get someone else to possess them."

Ma—"Vell, Aaron, it is little Aby's birth-day to morrow. Vat are you going to give him for a present?" Pa—"If he's a very good boy I'll have the front vinders cleaned and let him look at the trains going by."

Bricklayer (to mate, who has just had a hodfull of bricks fall on his feet)—"Drop'd 'em on yer toe. That's nothin' Why, I seen a bloke get killed stone dead, an 'e never made such a bloomin' fuss as you're doin'."

Near-sighted Guest (at banquet)—"I presume the next thing will be a long and tiresome speech from some talkative bore." Man Sitting Next—"Oh,' I suppose so. I'm the talkative bore that has to make the speech."

Newed (after the ceremony)—"Dearest, do you really think I'll prove a satisfactory mate?" Mrs Newed—"Oh, I guess you'll do as a mate all right. Now look at me, and tell me what you think of your captain."

She—"And knowing my sentiments on the subject did that odious Mr. Binks insult you by offering you a drink?" He—"That's what Mr Binks did." She—"And how did you resent it?" He (meekly)—"I swallowed the insult."

"Oh, love," sighted the sentimental lover "I would these were the knightly days of old, that I might go forth and perform some brave deed to prove my love." "But so you may, George," interrupted the girl. "Go forth and speak to father."

"At last," he sighed, "we're alone. I've been hoping for this chance." "So have I," said she very frankly. "Ah, you have guessed then that I wanted to tell you that I love you." "Yes; and I want to say No,' and get it over."

Near-sighted Lady—"The boy who is trying to tie that tincan to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life—the horrid little brute.' Maid—"It's your boy, mum." "My boy!" "Yes' mum." "Tell him, if he'll stop, I'll give him some cake."

"No, I never carry my watch when I go out," she said artlessly. "I am so careless that it wouldn't be safe. Why, a person could steal anything right from under my nose and I wouldn't miss it." Then the young man by her side stole a kiss and she did't seem to miss it.

Angry Father—"Great Scot: Whatever are you doing Johnny? Why confound it, you've got my new watch all to pieces" Johnny—"Yes. dad; teacher told us to-day that a good watch ought to have at least one hundred and seventy parts, so I thought I'd see if yours was a good one."

He made his wife keep a cash account. Every week he would go over it, growling and grumbling like this:—"Look here, Hannah; mustard plasters a shillings; three teeth extracted, ten shillings. There's eleven shillings in one week spent for your private pleasure. Do you thing I'm made of money?"

A SONG OF LOVE.

They told me love, within the sun,
Courted the shadeless hours,
And watched, afar, the shadows run
Across a world of flowers.
If this be so—can this be love,
On which a curse is laid,
That sees the dial in the sun,
Still standing in the shade?

They told me love would still my heart,
And bid its anguish cease,
And teach me all my happy part,
When it had taught me peace,
Can this be love—oh, weary heart,
Each beat a throb of pain,
That raised me to a giddy height,
To hurl me down again?
They told me love was robed and crowned,
And walked abroad—a king,
That in his path, this life was found,
A glad and gracious thing.
Can this be love, as strong as death,
As cruel as the grave—
That only asks, with crowness head,
To live and die—a slave?

A CONFERENCE in Edinburgh between representatives of the Shipbuilding Federation and the Boilermakers' Society resulted on Dec. 8 in the signing of an agreement which provides for the constitution of a tribunal of three from each side to adjudicate in stoppages of work. Failing agreement by them, an indedendent referee is to be appointed whose decision shall be final. If the men accept the agreement on ballot, work will be resumed immediately.

THE "London Gazette" contains an Order in Council sanctioning the regulation that officers of the Royal Marines shall be eligible equally with officers of the Royal Navy for appointment to posts in the Inspection and Experimental Departments and to posts at the Admiralty connected with those Departments.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anæsthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 1 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Recover it Easily.

It is a matter of considerable importance when, for some reason, known or unknown, an individual loses his appetite.

While the loss of appetite may be purely temporary, it may, nevertheless, be so protracted that it may lead to a greater or less loss of weight and a sensation of marked weakness. What the sufferer needs is a food which can be readily taken, is easily digested and rapidly assimilated, so that it maintains the strength at its highest point, and will restore the normal appetite for ordinary food.

These conditions are abundantly filled by Sanatogen, the greatest revitalising tonic food known to science. It is admitted by all physicians to be more easily digested and more rapidly absorbed than anything else, putting the body in the highest state of nutrition and keeping it there. In addition, it supplies a tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers, thus bringing about a return of healthy appetite.

A typical example of the way in which Sanatogen acts in such cases is published in one of the leading medical journals:—"F.F. complained of palpitation and shortness of breath. She lived principally on tea and bread and butter, and it was with much difficulty that she was able to continue her employment. She was ordered Sanatogen in milk as a staple article of diet. This she took without difficulty. Her symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a month she was able to take her meals with a good appetite and was free from all appearances of Anæmia."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 23.

The depression in Kashmir which has given a local snowfall, is disappearing and there are no indications of the advance of any fresh disturbance over the North of India. The weather is unusually cool and the temperature is twenty degrees below normal in Baluchistan.

The forecast shows dry weather generally.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Rawalpindi and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Temperature continues low.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature continue in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and West Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear, Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot; the minimum continues in defect over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the South Konkan. Temperature is nearly normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad,—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 23rd December was 30·020 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	11
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	5
Total	1	1	93
This day last year	3	3	90

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

December 22nd, 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	118	82	2
B	181	71	5
B	281	158	2
C	183	103	0
D	158	74	1
E	181	36	0
E	100	95	0
F	97	12	0
G	66	1	0
Total	1,315	633	12
Same date last year			1,947

The recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, that Government Medical Officers and Subordinates should be permitted to study Bacteriology at the laboratory of the King Institute without payment of any fee has been accepted by the Madras Government subject to certain conditions.

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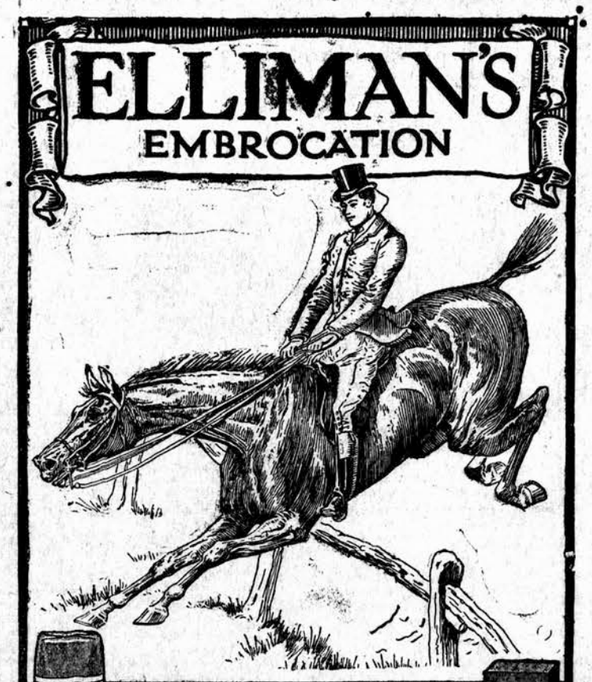

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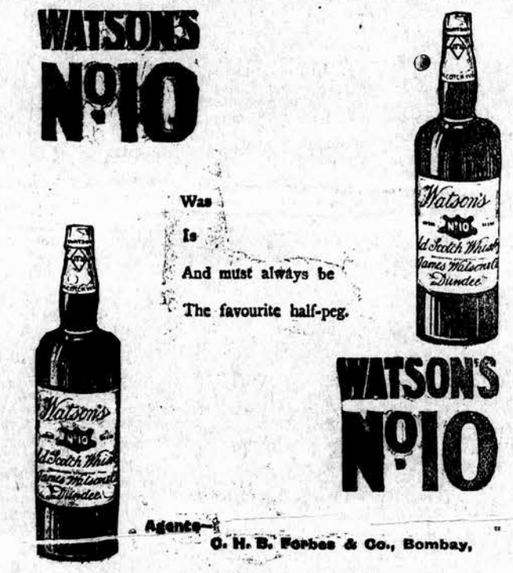

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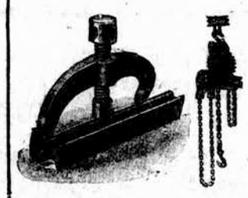

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THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Nov. 29.

A GENERAL feeling of disquietude and concern, from which some members of the Provisional Government are not exempt, has been aroused by the recent epidemic of strikers in Portugal. The Government has shown a very laudable activity in dealing with these labour problems, and in consequence of the efforts of Ministers to adjust differences, in some cases temporary arrangements have been arrived at enabling business to be resumed. But strikes are, however, constantly breaking out.

These strikes are in fact to a great extent a manifestation of a feeling of discontent which is becoming dangerously widespread. This is due to various causes. Not the least important is the rise in the cost of living since the Revolution, which has been caused, in part by the higher rate of wages resulting from the strike movement, and, in part, by the thorough manner in which Customs duties are now collected. In consequence there is a loud demand in a certain section of the Press for the total abolition of all duties upon food and other necessaries, although it is not explained how the loss of revenue from these sources would be made good.

Another cause of the discontent is to be found in the promises made by the Government. Thus it was announced that the Church was to be disestablished on November 15. Although to every thinking person it was clear that such a measure could not be carried out in so short a space of time, the failure of the Government so far to redeem its promise has made the ignorant populace doubt the sincerity of its rulers in other matters. Similarly a General Election has been promised for the beginning of next year. Now, however, that the work of registration of voters has been undertaken, the task is found so far to exceed what was contemplated that it may well be doubted whether this promise will be kept either.

As a set-off to this feeling of disquiet must be mentioned the frequent deputations to Lisbon from all parts of the country, which show their enthusiasm for the Republic by surrounding the offices and residences of the Ministers and cheering them lustily.

"ETON AS SHE IS NOT."

How many remember "Eton as She is not"? It is a little book which you cannot buy; it was sold out almost as soon as it was printed, twenty-six years ago. But to Collegers who remember the gradual making of it, in the pages of a certain London weekly magazine, it is without price. The editor of the magazine was young, he was guileless, and he wanted authentic school news. It was determined that he should have it from Eton. My fag-master, who disguised himself under the name of J. Goodwin, was the chief contributor of paragraphs, and he began with one which somehow even now contrives to convey with it an air of perfect security. "A great sensation," we read on December 5, 1863, "is being caused among our fellows by a serious fire which broke out at Badgers, a bootmaker in Windsor, on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning it was still smouldering when Messrs. T. T. Vator and G. Batchett visited the scene, arriving early from Eton College. After a short inspection they return in time for the service in Chapel." It was felt that this was promising, and next week the news was a little more daring: "A curious custom, says an Etonian, takes place here on certain days in College Dining Hall, called 'Passing the Green Stuff.' The second fellow at the big fellows' table suddenly says, 'Pass me that green stuff,' referring to a dish of mint place on the table; than the fellow opposite him stands up, and says 'Surgite' (arise), on; which all the other fellows get up from their places and run the fellow who 'broached' (i.e. asked for) the green stuff round the School paddocks, shouting out such military commands as 'Quick march! Right turn! &c. They then return to dinner, when a 'grace cup' is partaken by all except him who 'broached' the greean stuff." "Prisoner's base is a great success," we learnt a week or two, "and the Paddock is almost always deserted for the Cloisters." But there were other interesting ceremonies to be described; "Another curious custom at Eton is 'Slunching the Paddocks.' On a certain day all the Collegians and Oppidans are provided with a course sort of pudding, which is put to the following use: After dinner is over they all go to Weston's and School Paddocks and throw their pudding all over them. This is 'Slunching the Paddocks,' the puddings being called 'Slunch.' It is supposed to be derived from the fact that when Queen Elizabeth visited Eton College 'she lunched' (s'lunched) in College Hall, and the students sprinkled the paddocks with dry rice in her honour. So it went on for some six months, when the editor wrote and expressed a desire to come down to Eton and see these admirable happenings for himself. This had not been foreseen; but there was no hesitation. He was to come down and see a hockey match, I think, between B Wolley's "Field Mice" and Flanderbotch's "Jelly boys"; and so he did come, and so the match was played, with tassels on the caps and all. He went back to London and wrote an account of what he had seen; and his pages contained a new and original version of the School Song addressed to Pulcra Etona and praying among other things that—

Slunna fiat,
Semper ruat
Capti fundamentum.

"Slunna" is "slunch," "capti fundamentum" is sound Latin for prisoner's base. But this was not all, for the readers of the magazine were informed that "our Eton correspondence is supplied by a gentleman who is a universal favourite in College, and the editor is pleased to state that he has received letters from Etonians all over the world, signifying their approval of his reports." Have we not most of us become familiar with that editorial formula since? The approval, in any case, was certainly universal at Eton itself; but one day the editor must have received a letter without approval. No more Eton news was printed; the Paddocks were deserted; the Slunch sank.—From "College' at Eton" in "Cornhill."

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

According to a table of cotton-spinning company results prepared by Mr. William Tattersall, of Manchester, for the twelve months ending Nov. 30 the experience of spinners has been worse than last year. The table gives particulars of seventy-three spinning concerns in Lancashire with a total paid-up share capital of £3,563,716 and the loan capital amounts to £1,078,990. A few of the companies on the year have made a profit but the total loss for the twelve months after paying interest on loans and allowing for depreciation is £263,043. This works out at an average loss per company of £3,603 as compared with £2,925 last year. The percentage on loss on share capital is 10,26 per cent. per annum which compares with 7,73 per cent. per annum for the same period of 1909. On share and loan capital combined the loss is 7.22 per cent. per annum against 5.57 per cent. per annum for last year. The present total value of the seventy-three mills, including machinery, is £3,025,185. The total number of spindles mills is 5,973,196. On the whole, the figures given above are worse than for at least twenty-five years back, but a distinct improvement in trade has transpired during the last three months, and spinners are now working at a profit. The stock-taking result at the end of December are expected to be more satisfactory than for any time during the past two years. There seems to be every likelihood of 1911 opening with good prospects, as spinners at the moment are well booked forward and there are no stocks of yarn at the mills.

THE WREST STRIKE.

London, Dec. 9.

Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, has made arrangements to preside at a meeting of the parties to the Ely dispute, which led to the strike of 12,000 miners employed by the Cambrian Coal Trust, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the trouble in the Mid-Rhondda area. A meeting will be held at Cardiff to-day, Dec. 9, and will be attended by Mr. Fred B. Davis and Mr. W. Abraham, chairmen of the respective sides of the Conciliation Board; Mr. D. A. Thomas, the chairman, Mr. Leonard Llewellyn, the general manager, and the managers of the Cambrian Coal Trust pits, and representatives of the workmen. The conference will deal with the original dispute about coal-cutting prices at Ely pit.

CRIMINALS AND DIVORCE.

THE Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes resumed its sittings on Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Basil Home Thomson, secretary of the Prison Commission, and lately Governor of Dartmoor Convict Prison, said that comparatively few of the men of the recidivist class at Dartmoor—e.g., convicts who belonged to the habitual criminal class—were lawfully married to the women with whom they lived, though they referred to them as their wives. The connexion was not necessarily temporary. Many of those women corresponded regularly with their men throughout a long sentence, especially when they had borne children. When they took up with other men, as they often did, they would return to their reputed husbands if, as often happened, the husbands were willing to have them. He did not think that there was any demand for divorce on the ground of prolonged imprisonment.

Dr. J. B. Cooke, chief medical officer of H. M. Prison, Wakefield, said that the large majority of long sentence criminals, and the women with whom they lived when at liberty, were so loose in their sexual relations, and so readily formed temporary ties, that any advantage from the facilities suggested would not be very far reaching in its effects. He had known, however, instances in which the return of the husband from imprisonment had been dreaded by the wife, and it had been the means of breaking up the home. He inclined to the view that the balance of advantage would lie in the granting of such facilities. The "star" class were a very hopeful class, and he would not add to their punishment the forfeiture of matrimonial rights.

Dr. W. H. Winder, Governor of H.M. Prison, Aylesbury, expressed the opinion that if divorce was to be possible as the result of criminal action by one party to a marriage contract, it should only be allowed when the other desired it, and when he or she had led a respectable life. He did not think that divorce should be an automatic result of every long sentence. He certainly thought divorce should be possible in the case of serious offences leading to long sentences of, say, ten years and upwards, but he would not allow divorce if the husband or wife of the offending party had anything to do with the commission of the crime.

Dr. Oliver Treadwell, medical officer of H.M. Prison, Parkhurst, expressed the opinion that a criminal offence, resulting in a term of imprisonment, long or short, should not, by itself, form a ground for divorce. But the fact of repeated imprisonment might be looked upon as desertion and treated accordingly.

THE POSITION OF ALIENS.

Mr. Pedder, principal clerk in the Home Office, detailed the circumstances in which alien criminals are expelled from the United Kingdom, and said that difficult questions not infrequently arose in regard to the alien's wife and children. In proper cases the Home Secretary had power to arrange, and did arrange, for the wife of an expelled alien and her children to follow the expelled person if they wished and were not otherwise able to go. His view was that whenever an alien was expelled leaving a wife behind she should have the right to divorce, and the Court should have jurisdiction, although the husband was no longer domiciled in England.

THE INSANE AND INEBRIATE.

Dr. W. D. Moore, medical superintendent of the Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, expressed the opinion that divorce on the ground of insanity would entail an amount of suffering out of all proportion to the relief it might possibly afford. Every married woman admitted into an institution for the insane would suffer in consequence. In many cases within his knowledge the conduct of the husband had not only been a contributory or predisposing cause of the wife's insanity—it had been the immediate and direct cause. Divorce on the ground of insanity would also, in his opinion, lead to an increase of puerperal insanity.

The President.—What is your view of the position of the young man of say, 25 who finds that he has married a woman hopelessly and incurably insane?—It would be a considerable hardship, but the greater the hardship the less likelihood would there be of his having a desire for divorce.

Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, His Majesty's Inspector under the Inebriates Act, said that, broadly speaking, divorce for inebriety would benefit the sober party only, or practically so, and would be detrimental to the inebriate one. Notwithstanding all difficulties, he was of opinion that divorce for the inebriety of one partner to a marriage should be recognized by law, but restricted to the worst cases and under definite conditions to prevent abuse.

GOLD IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

Premier and the Recent Discoveries.

Mr. Frank Wilson, Premier of West Australia, has expressed his surprise that his recent remarks in Parliament, regarding the new gold discoveries in the Yilgarn district should have been questioned at the meeting of the Society of Arts in London on the 29th Nov., or that blame should have been attached to him for disseminating the news regarding valuable finds being made, as no statements had been made or telegraphed to Great Britain or elsewhere without prior consultation with the Minister of Mines and the Government geologist.

The Premier further stated that all his remarks had been based on the public reports relating to the wonderful richness of the Bullfinch deposits, of which 435 tons of ore from the Proprietary had realised £30,000. The Government geologist's report and assays showed that the lode at a depth of 100 feet has apparently a width of 24 feet, and assayed at 21 ounces to the ton and reports from the officials of the mine showed the developments and existence of other lodes.

Mr. Wilson added that since his speech referred to and the report of the discovery 618 leases had been applied for, comprising 13,000 acres within the district. In all new gold fields what were known as "wild-cats" came into existence, but the Government, and the Ministers of Mines particularly, had issued public warnings to the people to differ investing in the new properties until they had been reported upon by competent mining men. The Premier concluded by stating that the new gold-field referred to continued to attract widespread attention, and that new finds were reported over a large area thus showing that his remarks had been more than justified. Water from the Eastern Goldfields water main would be at Bullfinch field by the end of the present year, and railway communication would be effected within three months.

CABINET'S SALARIES.

Cape Town, Friday.

In the Union Chamber last night during the debate on the Estimates, a proposal was submitted for the reduction of the salary of the Prime Minister, General Botha, from £4,000 to £3,500, and the remuneration of each of the other members of the Cabinet from £3,000 to £2,500 per annum. This proposal was, however, defeated. General Smuts expressed the view that the suggestion that Ministers' salaries should be diminished by a paltry £500 per year bore the appearance of a studied insult to those Ministers.

Dr. Jameson, pointing out that the House was not really reducing salaries but creating them, contended that the statement in opposition to the proposal showed a reckless idea of the purpose of State funds.

The members of the Cabiet retired from the Assembly during the division on the motion.

Sir Bamplyide and Lady Fuller have returned to London from a tour through Canada and the United States.

Major Hato, assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy in London, left for India in mail week.

The Great Central Railway Company's passenger steamer "Blackburn," from Grimsby to Antwerp, with twenty-nine passengers and a crew of twenty-eight came into collision off the East Coast early on the morning of December 9 with the steamship "Rook of London," and foundered some hours afterwards. The passengers and crew took to the boats, and all were ultimately landed in safety. The "Rook" which sustained considerable damage, was towed into Yarmouth.

GHASTLY PARIS CRIME.

Like the Famous Goutte Bompard Affair.

Paris, Dec. 9.

A terrible crime has been committed at the vilayet of Ponts da Ce, near Angers, recalling in some of its gruesome details the famous Goutte-Bompard murder of many years ago.

It is supposed that the victim, whose identity has not yet been established, was enticed into the house of a man named Delhumeau, formerly a horse dealer, but lately in very straitened circumstances, and there done to death with the assistance of a woman named Marguerite Mailland. The assassin appear to have made every effort to render the dead man unrecognisable by shaving him and then slashing his face and limbs in the most horrible manner.

The most extraordinary part of the crime is the way in which the murderer tried to dispose of the body. Instead of throwing it into the Marne or hiding it somewhere in the neighbourhood, as he might easily have done he appears deliberately to have made difficulties for himself and invited discovery by pushing the body in a trunk on a wheelbarrow for a distance of seven kilometres, right through the most populous part of Angers, where a fair was in progress stopping thrice for drinks on the way.

The unexpected arrival of two soldiers as he was apparently about to throw the body from a bridge into the river caused him to abandon his ghastly burden and take to flight. The soldiers found the body lying naked on the bridge close to the parapet with the barrow close at hand. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the police the murderer is still at large and no trace of his whereabouts has been found Marguerite Mailland his supposed accomplice, has, however, been taken into custody.

One of the most terrible features of the case is the fact that the woman's child, a girl of two and a half years, was probably a witness of the deed. It is rumoured that the murdered man was a foreign banker who had had business relations with Delhumeau in Jersey.

COUNTESS AND SON KILLED.

Level Crossing Accident in France.

Paris, Dec. 9.

The Comtesse Antoine de Nicolai, her son, Comte Christian de Nicolai, and a motor car driver named Dodin were killed in a terrible accident near Le Mans on Saturday, their motor car, in which they were returning home after an evening spent at a neighbouring chateau being run into by the Paris express to Le Mans. The car received the full force of the locomotive and train, which were then travelling at a speed of more than fifty miles an hour, and was reduced to scrap iron and matchwood, whilst the driver and the two occupants were shockingly mangled.

The Comtesse de Nicolai, who is one of the De Vogue family and her son, aged 26, had spent the evening with the Comte de Beaumont (brother-in-law of the countess) at his chateau near Montfort-le-Rotrou, and left there about midnight. The countess at first asked to be allowed to return in a carriage, but as her motor car was ready and it was rather late to cover the intervening thirty miles in a horse-drawn vehicle, she decided to go in the motor car. Another car, in which was the Comte de Bouriat, preceded her car by a few hundred yards.

Their route took them across the Paris and Le Mans main line. At the level crossing however, they found the gates shut and although they waited for several minutes the gatekeeper did not appear. They decided to open the gates themselves, and as they were not properly locked they were able to do so. The first car got across without mishap, but the second one had only just started to cross when the Paris express came rushing down the line. It was too late to reverse the gear and the driver could not get up sufficient speed to clear the metals in time. The locomotive hurled the car twenty yards ahead. The engine-driver noticed the shock, and pulled up as quickly as he could, though this meant going two or three hundred yards further. There he got out to examine his engine, and found first of all the mangled body of the Comtesse Nicolai lying in front of the engine, above the buffers. The engine had also carried away with it several portions of the car, and part of the tonneau had been caught up in the middle of the train. This was speedily ignited by a spark and having been sprinkled with petrol by the bursting of the reservoir, it soon set fire to one of the railway carriages. For some moments there was a panic amongst the passengers, but happily the fire was soon extinguished.

In the meantime the driver continued his search for other signs of the accident, and he now was aided by the Comte de Bouriat and his driver. Some distance back and ten or twelve yards from the permanent way they discovered first of all the body of Christian de Nicolai, and then that of the driver. Christian de Nicolai had been half carbonised by the flames of the petrol. Whilst the railway employees bore the bodies to the railway station the Comte de Bouriat returned to the Chateau de Beauchamp in order to inform the Comte de Beaumont of the death of his sister-in-law. The magisterial investigations made out to-day that the regular gatekeeper of the level crossing was off duty at night, and was replaced by a local man, who, however, had disobeyed the regulations, first of all straying from his post, and, second, in not leaving the gate properly locked during his absence.

Reuters' correspondent states that the motorists attempted to cross the line despite the warning of a passing gamekeeper.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged.—In India early next year, George Furnis Aurial Magor, of Kottagallakelly, Hatton, Ceylon, second son of the late Mr. Edward Auriol Magor, of Lamellen, St. Tudy, R.S.O., Cornwall, and of Mrs. Magor, of Redlynch, Weybridge, Surrey, and Marjorie Earsdon-Mackenzie, stepdaughter of Mr. Edward Labouchere Ruthven Thornton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, Southern India.

Angus Stewart Macnagethen, 3rd batt. the Black Watch, Craigruie, Balquhidder, son of the late Sir Steuart Macnaghten, D.L., J.P., and Lady Macnaghten of Bittern Manor Hants and Hazel Enid, daughter of the late Col Lyndon Irwin, Indian Army, and Mrs. Lyndon Irwin, 6 Abbey Road, Brighton.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, only son of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., of Bombay, and Miss Hilla Hormusjee, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia, of Lovjee Castle, Bombay, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second baronet.

Capt. Harry Revenhill, son of the late General Ravenhill, R. H.A., and the Hon. Evelyn Trefus, second daughter of the Dowager Lady Clinton, of 31 Courtfield Road, and the late Lord Clinton.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in January, between Major Archibald Duncan Macpherson, Indian Political Department, eldest son of the late Sir William Macpherson, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and of Lady Macpherson, of Folkestone, and Viva Tertia Pevensey Duke, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. O. T. Duke and Mrs. Duke, also of Folkestone.

The marriage of Edgar Abraham, Indian Civil Service, Punjab, and Ruth Davies, daughter of the Master of Charterhouse, will take place at the Charterhouse at the end of January.

Owing to a recent bereavement the marriage arranged between Capt. Leland Crosthwait, Indian Army, son of S. Crosthwait, of Bagenalstown, Company Carlow, and Katherine, daughter of E. Garnet Man, of Halstead, Sandgate, will take place quietly at St. Saviour's, Walton Street, S. W., on January 3, 1911.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 9.

The practice of kidnapping, which is so common in the Italian sections of New York, received its first serious blow to-day, when the police arrested after a fight eight men and two women in a dingy house in Brooklyn, where for nearly a month an eight-year-old child, Guiseppe Longo, had been held captive.

The day after the child's disappearance his father an Italian grocer, was told by telephone that unless £3,000 was immediately forthcoming the boy would be murdered. The man could only reply that he did not possess such a sum. In the police-court this morning the boy declared that the kidnappers had half-starved him and ill-treated him. Never before have the New York police captured kidnappers. They believe now that they have the leaders of a gang.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

The following horses are left in* for first meeting, first day, Saturday 24th :—

BURDWAN CUP.—R. C. and a distance over 7 flights :—Lord Riflite, Highland Fling, Perkhill, Gerard, Mayfowl, Tommy, Dan, Kipling, Kaffirpan, Sholto, Circassian and Best.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE, Division 2nd.—6 furlongs:—Chainlightning, 9-12; The Cockatoo, 9-5; Phonograph, 9-5; Blue Flame, 9-2; Not Yet 8-12; Scotch Girl, 8 7; Elpis, 8-7; Moppner, 8-5; T. M. S., 8 5; Grevilles, 7-13; Bright Metal, 7-11; and Convent Girl, 7-9.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs:—Glenora, Etna, Lady Gray II, Up Guards, Refresher, Village Girl, and Boxoftoy's.

THE TRIALS.—One mile:—Coat of Arms, Pillargonium, Malmsey, Punt, Fizz, Lumination, Wavosor, Beauvive, Soultline, Tongaroa, Seddon, Neith, and Ebulition.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE, Division 1st—6 furlongs:—Capture, 9-12; Mc. Esoy, 9-7; Longchamps, 9-5; Truelove, 8-13; Gallileo, 8-12; Foudrett 8-12; Rose of Malta, 8-9; Watch Tower, 8-2; Royal Colours, 8-2; Solution, 8-2; Hacklersbloom, 7-11; Princess San, 7-9; Speedometer, 7-9; Harene, 7-9; and Clearorsek, 6-7.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—1 1-4 miles:—Lord Barrymore, 9 12; Edgar Stuart, 9-3; Maria Farnis, 9-1; Royal Scotland, 9-1; Rapin, 8-10; Aahanti Gold, 8 7; Carnival, 8-5; Winkfields Melody, 8-3; Saloon, 8-1; Santoinette, 7-12; Best China, 7-7; Bambino, 7-1; and Light Metal, 6-12.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

Nattore vs. Jodhpore-Jamnagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

The Nattore vs. Jodhpore-Jamnagar cricket match was played, eleven fielding and twelve batting in the Nattore ground at Ballygunj, on Thursday and Friday. Large crowds witnessed the game. Sims for the visitors bowled remarkably well, capturing eight wickets for 53 runs. Home batting collapsed in the first innings, the total score being 95, of which the principal run-getters were Prince Hitty 14, Massie 19, Mehta 14, Baloo 19. Home fielding was also little slack. For the visitors Killick 94, His Highness the Jamsaheb 24 not out, Ogad Shunker 24, A. E. Realf 30 were the principal contributors. Maclaren's was a very doubtful decision. They totalled 221. Nattore in the second innings made 179, of which Massey 45, (top scorer), Warden 39, Victor 25. Jodhpur made 34 for two wickets, Relf and Killick being out for 12 and 6 only. The game thus ended in a draw.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP Race.—Sails at 3-30 p.m

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV	.....	E C Russell and J F Watson
Mahshuka	.....	G J Lennox
Turquoise	.....	J W Stokes and d F J Preston
Melody	.....	J B K Macbeth

* Handicaps will be published later.

Course: No. 45 from Committee Vessel—Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island to Starboard—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy to port—Cee Vessel = 13-04 miles. Time-limit—6-20 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Embarking Syndicate
Antelope	6 12	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	Scr	Hon Mr W T Morison

Course: No. 43+2 from Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy both to Starboard—Cee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troop Ship Buoy = 9-27 miles, both to Starboard, Cee Vessel. Time-limit—6-20 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	1 45	Major N Kirby R E
Maud	0 35	Officers R E
Mavourneen	11 54	Newman Taylor
Pearl	4 5	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welch
Lapwing	5 50	C. N. Moberley
Valkyrie	2 25	R. Walker
Curlew	2 25	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	7 0	W F Moore
Marie Louise	9 20	K Mac Iver
Anna	3 30	Officers H M Mint

Course: No 42 +2 from Committee Vessel—Fort—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark Boat with R flag at No. 1 Troop Ship Buoy both to Starboard—Cee: Vessel = 7-04 miles—Time-limit 6-20 p.m,

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of Dec. 9th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-a.m. yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brigde, Mrs A
Bignell, Lt L D C
Conyers, Mr W R
Evans, Mr W and Mrs
Hutchelle, Mr W G
Hagger, Mr C
Harrison, Mrs and Miss
Manuk, Mr J M, Mrs and Miss
Newman, Mr A H
Nolan, Mr L F M
Plumer, Mr R B and Mrs
Stewart Mrs S M
Stewart, Miss S P
Stewart, Miss A J
Samuelson, Miss M
Thomson, Miss S
Verner, Miss V
Wakemann, Miss E

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Kenyon, Mr H C and Mrs
Leggett, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Dr H C and Mrs
Boddam, Maj E B G and Mrs
Buchanan, Mrs A
Buckley, Capt H C
Buckley, Mr L
Bernand, Mr P
Cubitt, Mr W M
Chaumet, Mr G
Delaspre, Mr
Duncan, Mr J E and Mrs
De Malynski, M le Comte and valet
Davies, Mr A L and Mrs
De Bratt, Mr E A
Figg, Mr S V
H H The Aga Khan
Huggins, Mrs Lang and Miss
H H The Maharajah of Mourbhanj
Holderness, Capt H
Hewlett, Mr A E and Mrs
Halkett Baroness, M
Hawke, Hon Mrs
H H The Aga Khan's native servant Jevar
Kershaw, Mr and Mrs
Lascelles, Mrs K
Laksbmanan, Dr P N
Laikaka, Mr C J
Learmond, Mr G T
Long, Miss M
Long, Miss E
Long, Miss M
Moos, Mr N H and Mrs
Metcalfe, Mr J
Mellor, Maj R R
Native servant (Nabi)
Needham, Capt R A
Norling, Mr E
O'Malley, Mr L S S inft and nurse
Oda, Mr
Paxton, Mr R W
Parmler, Mr R M
Painter, Mr A
Quinan, Mr E P
Ronaldson, Maj R W H
St Ledger Lord Ashby, Lady, maid and valet
Shoemaker, Mr M M, Mrs and maid and valet
Storr, Mr W W
Sturges, Mr H
Store, Miss
Schimbry, Mrs, Miss and child
Templar, Mrs J M
West, Miss F M
Wheatley, Mr A J

FROM PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Mehta, Dr
Peneranda, Duke of

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Biles, Miss
Herald, Mr T G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Barton, R E Maj H J
Shaw, Mr F W

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.—Barendt, Mr P O

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday, Christmas Day, 25th December.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Harwood in A. flat, Hymns 58, 60, 59 and 62; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Christmas Carols. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Anthem—"Bethlehem"—Gounod. Hymns 59, 60 and 62; Collections for the Poor Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.; Christmas Eve—Carols at 6 30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly. Christmas Eve—9 p.m. Choral Evensong and Carols. Christmas Day—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong and Carols; Monday, 26th. S. Stephen, Martyr, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; Tuesday, 27th, S. John, Apostle and Evangelist; 7 a.m., Holy Communion; Wednesday, 28th, Holy Innocents; 8 a.m. Holy Communion. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Wednesday, (St. Thomas, ap. and M.) 7a.m., Holy Communion; 9 p.m. Short Service and Address. Daily:—9 a.m. Matins.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F.M. Hamerton. 7 and 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Christmas Eve—6-30 p.m., Evensong. Week days:—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11-30 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the League of Mercy.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev.; J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Carols.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—7 a.m. Holy Communion, plain; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion, (Choral); 6 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicolas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Ghas.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujarathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. Christmas Eve—6-30 p.m., Evensong and Carols. Preacher: Father Langmore. Christmas Day—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Carols. Preacher Father Biscoe. Alms for the Poor, and the E. and E. Relief Fund.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-30 a. m. Matins and Holy Communion; The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay will officiate. Monday Dec. 26th (S. Stephen's Day); 8-15 a.m., Holy Communion. The Rev. P. J. E. Dimishky will officiate.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6-30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass: 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mess 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Da bul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Visar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Morning Service; Psalm 100, Hymns 28, and 25, Anthem—"I came upon the midnight clear." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a.m., Morning Service (Wandby Road Church); 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—31, 529, 533; Paraph 39. Anthem 87.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikamb

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School: 9-30 a. m, Morning Service: 6-30 p. m. Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. R. Owen Jenkins, B. Sc.; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. H. G. Pooler; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins, B. Sc.; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B. Sc.; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev, Frederick Wood. The Rev. Bishop W. F. McDowell, L. L. D., will be the Preacher at Bowen Memorial Church Apollo Bunder, on Christmas evening, 6-30 p.m. Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

The statue of Sir Henry Irving, erected in Charing Cross Road by subscribers belonging chiefly to the theatrical profession, was unveiled on Dec. 5, in the presence of a large assemblage by Sir John Hare. The Mayor of Westminster and Mr. H. B. Irving also took part in the proceedings.

Several hundred pounds' worth of jewels, all of them heirlooms with interesting historical associations, have disappeared, the Press Association says, from the private apartments of the Duke of Arg

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1910.

NOW READY.

ORDER EARLY.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year surpasses previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors decided on offering a number this year which eclipses all previous ones.

The following are among other attractive features:—

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A CHRISTMAS TOY, By TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE, By HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE, By W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS, By JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

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H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 24th Dec. 1910.

LORD CURZON'S TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

OWING to the exigencies of the Political Service, from which Sir Francis Younghusband retired a few months since, we have had to wait six years for a description of the expedition which dethroned the Dalai Lama by the explorer and diplomatist who commanded it and dictated the treaty of Lhassa to the Abbots who had been left in charge of the administration by their fugitive ruler. But there is ample compensation for this delay in the volume recently issued by Mr. John Murray, to which we referred some time ago, and which recites the story of vast relations with the land of the Lamas from the era of the first Governor General down to last published Blue Book of a few months ago, and contains an authoritative account of the events which impelled Lord Curzon's interference and finally restored to the Chinese a province over which their suzerainty had been a negligable quantity for a couple of centuries. The policy which led to the advance of our armed mission over the border had no such altruistic objection as an addition to the possessions of Peking, but events have so shaped themselves, aided by the blundering of a former Secretary of State, that this is what has actually happened, while the assets we have derived from the costly and fruitless adventure are represented by a trading convention of no great value and the Anglo-Russian agreement which makes Tibet forbidden ground to both its signatories. Passing over the earlier chapters of the book which contain interesting accounts of the mission's despatched by Warren Hastings, and the personal adventures of Manning who went to Lhassa on his own account a century ago, we reach the situation of seven years, since which fully justified Lord Curzon's determination to checkmate the pretensions of the Dalai Lama and to end his intrigues with Russia which promised to convert Tibet into a province of their Empire. A few years before these occurrences the Lama acting under the advice of the notorious Dorjieff had dissolved his administrative council and converted himself into an absolute ruler with consequences that were quickly detrimental to our commercial interests and the peace of the North-East frontier, while he had sent two missions to the Czar seeking his recognition and protection. The expostulations sent from Calcutta to Lhassa were returned with their seals unbroken, some of our subjects were maltreated and imprisoned, and generally speaking matters had reached a critical juncture demanding sterner measures than our rejected protestations. At this stage Sir Francis Younghusband who had exceptional qualifications for the appointment was chosen by the Viceroy to lead a pacific mission to treat with the Lhassa representatives who had engaged to meet it at a specified point beyond our frontier. But it soon became apparent that there was no real desire on their part to effect any equitable or acceptable settlement and after some delay necessitated by reference to London the mission was transformed into an armed expedition, with the Tibetan Capital as its objective, and with definite instructions to overcome all opposition that might be offered to its advancement. We have full and graphic details of the engagements which followed and which so disheartened the Tibetans that the latter stages of the march were unmolested and no attempt was made to prevent the entry of the troops into Lhassa. For the Dalai Lama had bounded to safer regions and the only tangible symbol of his vanished autocracy was his official seal, left in the charge of an ecclesiastic with a polysyllabic title, who subsequently affixed it to the treaty of peace.

But the occupation of Lhassa, after an arduous march under climatic conditions which tested the physical endurance of the troops to its utmost, was by no means the end of the hazard, as the civil affairs of its government were in the greatest confusion, and for some weeks no one would accept the responsibility of treating with the invaders, who were consequently threatened with a prolonged detention in its icy latitudes. The head of the mission was also handicapped by the imperfect policy with which he had been equipped by the Indian Foreign Office, and which as we shall see presently was subject to amendment by the Secretary of State with results that neutralised the advantages gained by an otherwise successful expedition. The origin of the latter obstacle was Lord Curzon's temporary absence from India which led to Home interference which he would not have tolerated, but which his interim successor accepted without protest, though it caused the abrogation of the most useful points conceded by the Tibetans. At length Colonel Younghusband continued to form a coalition of the principal abbots and officials of the absent Lama's administration who agreed to affix their signatures and seals to an engagement, the most notable exception being the Chinese Ambau who had placarded the streets of Lhassa with a proclamation of the Pontiff's disposal, but professed to have no instructions from Peking about the treaty. However, the latter was executed with due solemnity in the presence of all the representative Tibetans who could be collected, though Colonel Younghusband was beset by misgivings concerning the reliability of his instructions and was obliged to supply certain omissions on his own responsibility. The document, he procured after most troublesome negotiations which broke down weekly while in progress, gave us preferential interests in Tibet, besides fresh trading stations with assurances of their protection, a war-indemnity of seventy-five lakhs of rupees with the right of occupying the Chumbi Valley until its payment had been completed. But the intervention of the Secretary of State upset all these arrangements as under his command the proposed occupation was disallowed the compensation reduced to twenty-five lakhs—afterwards paid by the Chinese as a thank-offering for their restored suzerainty,—and negotiations were begun with Peking for a fresh commercial treaty which was concluded a couple of years ago, and which is practically all we have gained by the journey to Lhasa. For the astute Chinese used the Secretary of State's disavowal of the Younghusband convention as a diplomatic lever for the full recognition of their supremacy in the province which was conceded by a Peking agreement, and shortly afterwards the Anglo-Russian understanding converted Tibet into a sealed preserve under the exclusive control of its present masters who are demonstrating their suzerainty by an armed occupation which has driven the Dalai Lama to Darjiling.

All these remarkable happenings are set forth in considerable detail in Colonel Younghusband's book which is practically an impeachment of the inept policy of the last Unionist Government, and a convincing justification of the methods he used for the solution of a troublesome frontier problem which has reappeared as a consequence of their rejection. One cannot help surmising that the results would have been vastly different had Lord Curzon been in India at the time of our withdrawal from Lhassa, for when his chosen envoy met him in Egypt returning to the East, there was no hesitancy in the warm approval his procedure received, and although Colonel Younghusband makes no revelations on the point it is a fair assumption that the treaty would not have been cancelled but for the ex-Viceroy's temporary absence from his government, as it embodied the provisions he had verbally discussed and agreed upon with its framer. We have now to make the best of a situation not contemplated when the pilgrimage to Lhassa was undertaken, and the final chapters of this exceedingly interesting book are devoted to considerations of the means of regaining some of our lost prestige. With this object in view, Colonel Younghusband advocates the appointment of a British Consul at Lhassa having the same functions as our representatives in other Chinese province and the fullest diplomatic support to the Dalai Lama's claims for restoration, as he is pledged to protect our interests and will be a useful counterpoise to Chinese exclusiveness. The next move, however, rests with Peking, and if later indications are favourable it may be possible to put forward these proposals, which are probably the most useful substitutes for the opportunities thrown away by the injudicious action of Lord Morley's predecessor.

LORD MINTO'S NEW ORDER. THE Garter conferred on Lord Minto on his return home last week might in former years have been considered a signal honour for a Viceroy of India to receive when his term is over; but of late it has been rather usual to decorate a retiring Viceroy with the blue riband. Until the days of Lord Lansdowne it was very rare for the Crown to bestow the Garter on any Governor-General as a recognition of his work in India. In fact, of all the Governors-General from Warren Hastings downwards, Lord Canning was the only one who got this highly coveted honour in direct recognition of his services in India when he returned home. In Canning's case the honour must be considered as exceptional as were his services, for he ruled throughout the critical time of the Mutiny. Since Lord Lansdowne's days, however, it has become rather the fashion to give the Garter to the Viceroy, simply to mark his return home. He cannot be said to be a more successful or brilliant ruler of India than many of his predecessors since Canning, for instance, than Dufferin, whose rule was certainly epoch-marking as it extended the Empire into Burma. Yet Dufferin did not get the Garter either at the end of his brilliant Viceroyalty or during the subsequent fourteen years of life. Lord Lansdowne got it duly on his return from this country in 1894. So did his successor Lord Elgin in 1899. It is true the latter's successor, Lord Curzon did not. But that was owing to the change of the Ministry just at the time. If Mr. Balfour had been in power a little longer it is almost certain that he would have followed the precedent set by his uncle Lord Salisbury in the case of Lord Curzon's two predecessors and would have recommended to the Sovereign that brilliant Viceroy of India for the knighthood of the Garter. Salisbury's precedent has been again followed, by Mr. Asquith. He certainly deserved the high honour as much as Lords Lansdowne and Elgin. But it will be allowed that the mere fact of his gaining the Garter for his rule as did Lord Canning, does not at all place him in the same category as the latter great statesman.

Of all the twenty-four past Governors-General of India only eight, including Lord Minto, have been Knights of the Garter. Of these, the last three have, as we said above, got the K.G. more or less as a formal honour. Of the other five, Lord Canning and the Marquess of Wellesley above received it for signal services in India, though in the case of the latter it was delayed for some years as he retired in 1805 and was not made a K. G. till March 1810. Of the remaining three, the late Marquess of Ripon had had this honour eleven years before he became Viceroy in 1880, having obtained it in 1869 for his services in the Alabama dispute. Lord Cornwallis and the Marquess of Hastings received the Garter on their appointment as rulers of India. The former had served in America during the War of Independence, and though unsuccessful with the unsatisfactory means at his disposal, had shown great skill and bravery, and the Garter was a recognition of these services. Lord Cornwallis makes some playful, but very appropriate, remarks about his Garter in a letter to his young son which can well be quoted here: "After I left England I was elected a Knight of the Garter and you very likely laughed at me for wishing to wear a blue ribband over my fat belly. But I can assure you, upon my honour, that I neither asked for it nor wished for it. The reasonable object of ambition to a man is to have his name transmitted to posterity for eminent services rendered to his country and mankind. Nobody asks or cares whether Hampden, Marlborough, Pelham, or Wolfe were Knights of the Garter." The Marquess of Hastings was the great friend of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. who decorated him rather for personal than public services of any note. But he must be said to have carried this high honour with it was bestowed by his splendid and strenuous rule while in India. In the case of the Marquess of Wellesley, it might be added that the Prime Minister of the day, Pitt, was anxious to obtain the Garter for that brilliant ruler of India on his return home, but was prevented by adverse political circumstances, which he would have overcome had he not died very soon after.

THE CANADIAN NAVY. A few days ago, in discussing the deputation of Western Canadian farmers to the Canadian Parliament, we emphasised the view that all classes in Canada, and all political parties, are anxious for closer relations with the Mother Country. Canada, according to reports which reach us by this mail, has furnished another earnest of her sincerity in this regard. She has, probably, by this time, invited tenders for the ships which are to form the first instalment of her new Navy, and, in so doing, in spite of her desire to improve trade relations with the United States, she has stipulated that, "no United States tender will be received." The ships will be constructed either by Canadian or British firms, and the Canadian Naval Department also makes the very reasonable condition that, whichever firm may receive the contract, it must build the ships in Canada and establish branch ship-building plants on the Atlantic coast. It is expected, says an Ottawa correspondent, that two Canadian companies with British connections, Messrs. Vickers, Maxim, and Messrs. Harland and Wolff, respectively, will tender, as well as other British firms. The total cost is estimated at from £2,000,000 to £2,400,000. This announcement, the same correspondent says, of active steps for carrying out the Government's original Naval construction programme proves that its determination to create a navy is unshaken by the "Nationalist" anti-navy movement in Quebec.

SUNDAY, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday morning.

THE usual salute from the Stonehouse Battery at 12-30 announced the arrival at Ootacamund on Friday of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley.

THE Government of India have decided (a) that the status of command at Saugor shall be reduced to 2nd Class, (b) that the status of command at Delhi shall be raised to 1st class, and (c) that the Garrisons at Malakand, Dargai and Chakdara shall form one command and that a senior officer shall exercise a command and draw the command pay admissible.

THE "Daily Mail" says that King Manuel is convinced that he will be recalled to Portugal.

THE King has been pleased to confer upon the Norfolk Regiment the honour of becoming its Colonel-in-Chief.

A BRUSSELS correspondent is officially informed that King George and Queen Mary will visit Amsterdam in the course of next summer.

THE King left Sandringham on Dec. 5 for Elveden Hall to honour Lord Iveagh with a visit. His Majesty was expected to join the Queen in London in mail week.

SIX railway constables, who were found rioting on the day of Bakri-Id at Baliaghata were sentenced on Thursday by the Police Magistrate at Sealdah, to two months' rigorous imprisonment each, and twenty-eight other constables have been punished departmentally.

THE Mansion House Fund for providing a Memorial in London of King Edward amounted in mail week to about £41,000. The committee of the Windsor National Memorial to King Edward have selected Countess Feodora Gleichen to undertake the work of the statue of his late Majesty, which is to be erected in front of the hospital at Windsor, which bears his name. The Countess is the eldest of the three daughters of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, himself a well-known sculptor, whose statue of King Alfred the Great is at Wantage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE "AS-YOU-WERE ELECTION."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 9.

"I am far too old an electoral hand, or electioneering hand if that is a better expression, to say anything, at any rate in public, either in the way of exaltation or despair upon the fourth day of the polling." So remarked the Prime Minister in opening his own campaign in East Fife on Wednesday. All Mr. Asquith's colleagues are not so cautious as he is. The Home Secretary, for example, within 24 hours, was declaring *urbi et orbi*: "The Tory Party are 'beaten to a frazzle.' They have got to make up their minds to the Liberal solution of the great problems of the day—the abolition of the Veto of the House of Lords, Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, maintenance of Free Trade, the grant of self-government for Ireland, and the abolition of plural voting." There does not at present seem much chance of the Opposition gaining thirty seats on the balance as they anticipated a fortnight ago, and it looks as if this fight is to go down to posterity as the "as-you-were election;" but there is still time for the position to be changed more favourably for the Unionists. It must, I should imagine, considerably add to the mortification of defeated candidates, if they recall their own boastful words on the eve of the polling. Personally, though it may seem an unkind thing to say, I find it much more interesting to refer back to these unfulfilled predictions than to wade through the speeches delivered after the event. Mr. Bonar Law, at his last meeting a week ago, said that he did not like to pretend to a confidence which he did not feel, and if he had been certain that he should win North-West Manchester, he should not be there, for there was no good in leaving one safe seat for another. He came to Manchester, because he thought the issue was doubtful. So far as he could judge, he saw indications which he had always seen before victory. Now he was perfectly confident that they were going to win. Mr. Bonar Law's failure to recapture North-West Manchester for his party was naturally a great disappointment to him and to them. They find consolation in the improved position of the Unionist cause generally in Lancashire, but Mr. Maxse of the *National Review* and Mr. Strachey of the *Spectator* would differ as to the reasons of that remarkable improvement. Mr. Strachey would say that Lancashire is doing better for the Unionists this time, because of Mr. Balfour's pronouncement in his Albert Hall speech which, if it did not mean as Free Traders assert that Tariff Reform has been thrown to the wolves, meant that it is not a vital issue in this contest. Mr. Maxse would contend that it is due to the success of the Tariff Reform propaganda and to Mr. Bonar Law's pluck that Free Trade has had a set back in its principal stronghold. Tariff Reformers are highly indignant at the idea that Mr. Balfour has "sold" them, but the sneers of Free Traders cannot be said to be wholly unjustifiable when so prominent a member of the Unionist party declares that Tariff Reform is no longer a burning question. If Lancashire is repenting for refusing to follow the Unionists when Tariff Reform was made a plank and the principal plank in their programme, the particular Lancashire constituency which Professor W. A. S. Hewins wooed has not sufficiently repented to elect him. Although the Secretary of the Tariff Commission reduced the Liberal majority considerably he was still nearly 800 votes behind his competitor. The defeat of Mr. L. S. Amery, another brainy man of the new school of political economists, occurred the same day. Mr. Amery, after three unsuccessful attempts in Wolverhampton, stood as Unionist candidate for an East End constituency—Bow and Bromley—where the Conservatives were in January of this year winners in a triangular contest. Then there was a Socialist as well as a Liberal candidate. On this occasion the Liberals stood aside and Mr. Lloyd George actually recommended Liberals to vote for the Socialist (Mr. G. Lansbery). His return by a majority of 863 was one of the more notable features of the Metropolitan elections. Mr. Lansbury is not a Socialist of the type of Mr. Hyndman who, the Lord be praised, was once more at the bottom of the poll at Burnley or of the two gentlemen who in Battersea and in Kennington cut almost as ridiculous figure as the champion of the Suffragists in East St. Pancras. By the way there was another Suffragist candidate. He stood in the Camlachie division of Glasgow and polled 35 votes. As a commentator observes whatever the electors think about woman suffrage they do not like its neat. Fifty-seven votes will, I should imagine, seem to most persons a somewhat inadequate return for an expenditure I suppose of £1,000. Apropos Mr. Henry W. Nevinson writing to the *Times* from the National Liberal Club to deny the insinuation that the men, who in the supposed interests of the Suffragists, create disturbances at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, are paid for their noble services, say "all political movements are largely conducted by means of money." He hastily adds that even the Liberal movement is largely so conducted. "Otherwise one supposes the Liberal peers would be less numerous than they are." Probably, but the Conservative and Liberal wirepullers know the value of money and apparently Mr. Nevinson's lady friends do not.

When the esteemed Parsi reformer carried Central Finsbury by three votes, he was forthwith called Mr. Narrow Majority. There is more than one Mr. Narrow Majority in the present contest. In fact, up to the time of writing no fewer than five members hold their seats by majorities ranging from two to eight and one at least of these has decided to apply to the courts for a recount. Another Mr. Duke, K.C., had the additional misfortune of being the victim of a rather scurvy hoax. After the close of the poll at Exeter, he, with his friends, awaited at an hotel the declarations of the result. "At half-past ten," says a West country paper in describing the affair, "everybody was on the tiptoe of excitement, all eyes being turned to the Guildhall, where it was arranged that a blue light should be exhibited, if Mr. Duke was returned, and a red light if victory went to Mr. St. Maur. When the suspense was at its greatest, just before eleven o'clock, the political wag seized his opportunity and exhibited a strong blue light near the Guildhall. This ruse did not deceive the masses packed in front of Exeter's ancient building, who saw at once that it was not an official illuminant. But hundreds stood on the edge of the crowd, some of them far away up the street. These were quite taken in by the false alarm. They ran at once to the London Hotel and conveyed the news to the Unionist candidate in waiting. Mr. C. J. Ross, a well-known local Unionist, was in the first flight in the race up the street to the London Hotel. Hat in hand and coat-tails flying, he arrived breathless in the London Hotel square, calling "Duke! Duke!! Duke!!!" A few minutes after the arrival of these hasty messengers, Mr. Duke made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel, surrounded by his friends in a blaze of blue colours. When at two o'clock in the morning the real news came they were sickened and dismayed. There had been an enthusiastic reception of the wrong man, and the pæan of victory was converted into a dirge. It was impossible in the noise which the early demonstration occasioned to hear what Mr. Duke was saying from his commanding position over the balcony, but he appeared to be making some dumb show of returning thanks." As a contrast to the way, the late member for Exeter was treated, I may refer to the reception in Trafalgar Square of Mr. Burns's great triumph. In some quarters Londoners are being accused of apathy in this election, but I do not think that the accusation is well founded, and certainly in no previous occasion of the same kind have such huge crowds collected each evening in the places where the results were displayed by enterprising newspapers. Trafalgar Square was as usual the scene of the largest concourse and here, as elsewhere in the West End, Unionists seemed to be by far the most numerous. But not a single expression of disapproval was to be heard when it was announced that 'Honest John" had more than doubled his majority in spite of the fact that he had to fight a Socialist as well as a Unionist. Indeed it is believed that many Conservatives joined in the thunderous cheers of the Liberal element present. I could not help carrying my mind back to the very different scenes that I watched in the same locality in the eighties when quiet folk shuddered at the mention of the name of John Burns. From one of these quiet persons I received yesterday a letter from which I make the following extract:—"I am delighted, spite of being a thick crusted Tory, at Mr. John Burns's return for Battersea and with an increased majority and in a three cornered contest. It is a splendid personal triumph and I congratulate my countrymen on it. The truth is I object to Ministers, at least those of the first ability, ever being opposed and most assuredly their re-elections on taking office should never be opposed. It is monstrous when you have first-rate men in a Ministry—Liberal or Conservative—depriving the country of their services and so disorganising a Ministry which so long as it is in or likely to remain in, represents neither Liberals nor Tories, but the country, and before an envious, jealous and grasping outer world. But still it is the personal triumph that delights me of an honest man over an opposition not only of honest enough political opponents but of personal enemies."

My correspondent then goes on to deliver his soul, regarding what he describes as the disreputable action of party intriguers in calling for a fight. He is of the same mind as Lord Rosebery. "I do not think," he said at Edinburgh last Saturday, "whichever way it results, that this election can settle the Constitutional question submitted. The election is in itself a sham. No Government in this country has ever resorted to such a Dissolution as this under such circumstances." But according to Mr. Balfour the dissolution if it had not taken place now could not have been delayed more than a few weeks or months. What I wonder is that the Government are not more criticised for having decided to hold the elections in England and Wales on the old register instead of as in Scotland on the new. If as it may turn out that Mr. Asquith has in his pocket a sort of conditional pledge from the Sovereign the reason of the sudden dissolution will not be so mysterious as it is now. It should also be remembered that the election of January 1910, was fought not upon the Veto of the House of Lords, but upon the Budget. Whether if the appeal to the country had been deferred until the new voters could exercise the franchise, the result would have been different, can only be matter for conjecture. I remember years ago, when there was a general election in sight, asking the late Sir Richard Temple, then a member of the House of Commons, how he thought it would go. "Why do you ask me such a question?" he replied. Are you not aware that a General Election always goes against the party in office?" The "Khaki Election" which gave the Unionists another spell of office was the exception which proves the rule. According to all precedents the Liberals ought to have been rejected in January last. That they were not is in my opinion more remarkable than they should now receive a fresh lease at the hands of the same electorate which confirmed them in office a year ago.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

TRIBUTE TO TOLSTOI.

Before a well-attended meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society under the presidentship of Mr. Edward Cazalet, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th December, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., read a paper on "Wanderings with Russian Authors." He told how he had carried his Russian books with him in his recent wanderings round the world with the Esperanto flag, and he showed how this new Language of Hope helped in the study and appreciation of the Russian tongue. He gave some interesting extracts from Lermontof, Turgenef, Krilof, and, amongst moderns, from A. Lugovoi, but declared that he had little sympathy with the writings of the modern "intelligenzia" in Russia. He condemned the far-fetched Zolaisms and desolating negations of Gorky, and observed that "Just now Russia—like England herself—seems to have drifted into a kind of Literary backwater where the native genius had apparently got 'stuck in the mud.'" Telling how he carried his Russian Bible about with him, he deplored the bad reading of the Bible in English churches, as compared with the splendid way the scriptures were read in the ears of the people by lay-readers in the temples of Russia. He thought that the clear reading of the Scriptures in the churches tended not only to edify the hearers, but to preserve the language of the land in its strength and beauty. He concluded with an earnest tribute to the genius and great hearted self-devotion of Tolstoi, and read a little ode (published in another column) he had composed to the memory of the great Russian writer.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I see that one of our prominent politicians held forth the other night at Wonderland. A great many of the speeches with which we have been afflicted during the past fortnight were more suited to a world of fancy than to a world of reality.

Lord Minto is likely to have a cordial welcome on his arrival in London on Monday. It was originally intended that he should come to Charing Cross, but as the platform accommodation there is somewhat restricted it has wisely been arranged that the saloon in which the ex-Viceroy will travel shall be run to Victoria Station, where there is no lack of space. It is in one sense unfortunate that Lord Minto's home-coming should occur, while we are in the thick of a general election.

THE King and Queen were to pay a visit to Lord and Lady Mount Stephen at Brocket Hall on Dec. 12. The party, invited to meet their Majesties, was owing to mourning, to consist of men only, among whom were to be the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Roberts, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Revelstoke, and Capt. Molyneux.

THE BORKUM INCIDENT

SENTENCE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

Discussion by German Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEIPZIG, DEC. 22.

The Court sat in camera to hear the report of the expert on the military value of the accused' notes, British official representatives being excluded.

The Court resumed its sitting in public in the afternoon.

The Public Prosecutor asked that a sentence of six years in a fortress should be passed. It was a case, he said, of genuine spying, imperilling the safety of the coasts.

Counsel for the defence argued that the offence was not completed, because the information was not communicated to a third party.

LEIPZIG, DEC. 23.

Everyone connected with the case formed a most favourable opinion of Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon, whose courage, discretion and good-sense is believed largely to have contributed to the comparatively mild sentence.

The tone of the proceedings was almost friendly, and the two officers were on the best of terms with all about them.

LATER.

The papers agree that the verdict against Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon cannot be regarded with surprise, nor, though heavy, can the sentence be considered unreasonable. They acknowledge the dignified and fair conduct of the trial.

PRETORIA PIT DISASTER.

Many Bodies are being Taken out.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The rescuers at Bolton are continually striving unavailingly, but all hope is now abandoned.

The fires have been extinguished. No further bodies have been recovered.

Relief funds have been opened, and there is widespread sympathy at home and abroad. The collection of the Liverpool cotton-brokers, on behalf of the victims, has reached £3,500.

LATER.

Many bodies are being taken out of the Pretoria pit near Bolton.

TWO FIRES IN UNITED STATES.

Forty-three Firemen Killed.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Two terrible fires have occurred in the United States. A metal canopy in a Chicago meat-store fell and killed twenty firemen.

Two walls of a blazing leather factory at Philadelphia, collapsed and killed twenty-three firemen.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Twenty-nine lives were lost in the Chicago fire. The damage is estimated at one and a quarter million dollars.

AVIATION.

Mr. Grace's Dover to Belgium Flight.

WARSHIPS SEARCHING THE MISSING MAN.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Competing for the Baron de Forest prize, Mr. Grace aeroplaned across the Channel, from Dover, in a dense fog.

He reached the Belgian frontier and then turned, and landed at Calais, owing to unfavourable winds.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Mr. Grace, who is an Englishman, left Calais on his return to Dover at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He appeared to be flying in a too northerly direction, and has since been missing. During a momentary lift of the fog, at three o'clock, the coastguards at Ramsgate saw an aeroplane over the Goodwins, heading North.

LATER.

Mr. Grace has not been seen for twenty-four hours. Warships are searching for him, and are despatching wireless messages to the same end. Steamers are also on the watch. Mr. Grace wore a cork jacket, but could not, if immersed, survive long in an icy sea.

SICKNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George's Scheme.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

In an interview with the socialist paper, *Humanite*, Mr. Lloyd George says that his scheme for insurance against sickness and unemployment is already elaborated, and he has already secured financial resources enabling it to be incorporated in the next Budget. The cost will be eighteen millions a year.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The death is announced of Colonel J. W. A. Morgan, late of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

Reward for Murderers' Arrest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Five hundred pounds reward has been offered for information, leading to the arrest of the Houndsditch murderer's.

Yourka, one of the men wanted in connection with the Houndsditch affray, has been arrested at Shepherds Bush.

LATER.

It appears that Yourka is not one of the murderers, but only an acquaintance of one of them.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Bepin Chandra Pal's Lectures.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

In his first two lectures on "Unrest in India" at Caxton Hall, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal dissociated himself from the Extremists' doctrine of physical force, but, on the other hand, attacked Lord Morley's avowed policy of right-handed repression and left-handed concession. The audience was composed for the most part of Indian students, and included Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Lupton and Mr. Byles, M. P.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Students' Protest against Ill-treatment.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The students' demonstrations against the ill-treatment of political prisoners continue to be held sporadically in Russia. Serious fracas between the police and students is reported from Odessa, several being shot on both sides. Two hundred and thirty-five students were arrested.

CONTRACT FOR CHINESE CRUISER.

New York Firm Receives the Order.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Peking correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that a contract for a cruiser of 2,600 tons has been awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company as the lowest bidder. The cruiser is to be approximately the same size as those awarded previously to the British builders.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Protest Meetings Organised.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The people of Ulster are arranging to hold a record anti-Home Rule demonstration in Belfast, while tours in England and Scotland are being organised to emphasize the importance of maintaining the Union.

FRANCO-JAPANESE TRADE-MARKS CONVENTION.

Chamber Agrees to Ratification.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

The Chamber has agreed to the ratification of the Franco-Japanese Trade Marks, Patents and Copyrights Convention.

THE "MAURETANIA" AT FISHGUARD.

Double Journey Completed in 12 Days.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The "Mauretania" arrived at Fishguard at 10-22 last evening, having completed the double journey just within twelve days.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Reuter wires from Jeddah that plague has been declared there.

AVIATION IN ALLAHHBAD AND CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 23.

Mr. Davies and Mr. M. Picquet repeated their flights this afternoon, the latter manœuvring for half an hour over the Exhibition grounds and buildings. Mr. Picquet then took up Mr. Murray, Secretary to the Exhibition, and Mrs. Laurie, wife of the District Engineer, E. I. Railway, the first lady to go up from here.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

Aviators next week are to attempt various feats, including an effort by M. Tyck to beat the altitude record. He and a passenger will also try to drop oranges as representing bombs, upon a sheet, which will be supposed to be the roof of a house.

ARIFF MURDER CASE.

Commutation of Death Sentence Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 23.

A petition, signed chiefly by a certain class of the Mahomadan community, is to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that the death sentence passed on Ali Cassim Ariff yesterday be commuted.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Arrival in Jaipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, DEC. 23.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Jaipur at ten minutes to four this afternoon. On alighting from his carriage he was received by Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor General, who presented His Highness the Maharaja with whom His Highness drove to the Residency. The Railway station was decorated and the streets were lined with the Maharaja's troops. The Prince was greatly interested in all he saw.

After conducting his Imperial Highness to the Residency, the Maharaja took leave and shortly afterwards returned to pay his official visit to the Crown Prince. An hour later His Imperial Highness drove in state to the place to return His Highness's visit.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

Pamban Pass Bridge Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 23.

It is stated that with regard to the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection, which is being pushed forward by the South Indian Railway Company, the question of the design of the bridge across the Pamban Pass has now been finally settled. Originally the intention was to cross the gap by means of an arched viaduct by lifting the span of girders above the ship channel. Further investigation of the character of the reef on which this viaduct would have to be built showed that it was not of great thickness, and was practically a simple mass of boulders resting on sand. In these circumstances, arches could not safely be used, and the design is now to be one of 40 span of girders on tight masonry piers. The work on this design has been sanctioned and will proceed as rapidly as possible.

NEW PARSI TOWER OF SILENCE FOR CALCUTTA.

Consecration Ceremony on Christmas Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

Yesterday morning, the principal Parsi residents of Calcutta went to Howrah station to receive the Head Priest of their community, Dastoor Kaikasroo Jamaspji Jamaspasana, who comes to perform the consecration ceremonies in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Parsi Tower of Silence on Christmas day. The high priest, on alighting from the saloon, was introduced to the gentlemen assembled and was driven to Dharamtola Street, where he stays as a guest of Mr. J. F. Madon. In connection with this ceremony a distinguished gathering of Parsis from different parts of India is expected in Calcutta.

ALLEGED PERJURY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, DEC. 23.

Messrs. Schmidt and Achyuta Menon have presented an application on behalf of Rungiah Gownden for permission to prosecute Khan Bahadur A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mohamed Sait for alleged perjury in connection with his evidence in the Nilgiri Brewery Mortgage suit, in which he was the first plaintiff. The application is made before the Subordinate Judge.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

Lady Hardinge's Illness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

Lady Hardinge is much better to-day and was able to leave her room this afternoon.

There was no meeting of the Executive Council to-day.

Owing to the indisposition of Lady Hardinge their Excellencies' Christmas party at Barrackpore has had to be abandoned.

Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie have left Government House.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

The London correspondent of a daily paper writes:—That Lady Hardinge has sent from Government House, Calcutta, a large box of toys for Christmas in the children's warden of the London Metropolitan Hospitals. The box is accompanied by a cordial letter telling the children that she has not forgotten them.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sayid Ali Imam, Barrister, is gazetted an Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sanders, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent at Rajputana.

Mr. H. Lemesarier, C. S., is appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, vice Mr. Lyon.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tomkins, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been posted to the North-Western Railway, and Mr. McLeod, Examiner of Accounts, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Provisions of the Indian Railways are extended to the Arra-Sasaram Light Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hayward, I.M.S., Bengal, becomes Medical Storekeeper to Government, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Dobson,

Colonel H. D. Fanshawe become Brigade-Commander with temporerary rank of Brigadier-General vice Major-General Cowans.

Major Kingston, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, has been transferred to the half pay list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Casey has been granted six months' extension of leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Macnab, I. M. S. has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Kashmir.

Prince Heinrich of Reuss has been appointed Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. Chenevix French, Political Agent, has been granted one year's leave.

Major Gough has been posted as Political Agent, Zhob.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

A Suggestion from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

In connection with the King's visit to India the "Madras Mail" hopes that it may be possible for their Majesties to include Madras in their brief itinerary from Delhi. "Bombay will, of course, have the privilege of welcoming the King-Emperor and Queen Mary and vocing the loyalty of its citizens. Lord Hardinge has already announced that the Royal visitors on the conclusion of the ceremony at Delhi will, in all probability, go to Calcutta and the distance from thence to Madras by rail or sea is not insuperable. So it may be possible to extend the Royal progress to Madras and go across Bombay, where presumably re-embarkation will occur. We, therefore, commend this proposal to those who will be responsible for the itinerary of their Majesties, As by its acceptance three Presidencies would be comprehended therein, and, regarding Delhi as the centre of Upper India, all principal sections of the Great Indian Empire could claim equal honours and there would be no reason of disappointment at the exclusion of any one of them. Another suggestion is that the occasion should be used for crowning His Majesty's Consort as Empress of India if only for the purpose of preserving the tradition of the first Kaiser-i-Hind with which the memory of Queen Victoria will ever be associated in oriental annals as being the earliest British Sovereign to evoke any appreciative, fervant and abiding loyalty of her Indian subjects by her acceptance of this designation.

"This is a precious state heirloom which should not be overlooked in the coming celebrations as although the dual ceremony would possess no political significance, it would be a replica of English procedure when the King crowns his consort at the conclusion of his own anointment. Similarly the Delhi proclamation should state that Queen Mary assumes the title of Empress of India, as wife of her august husband and will thus have constitutional right share in his personal interests in the great and noble heritage derived from the East India Company. This dual association to which there can be no possible objection from any point of view would be particularly pleasing to the Indian sentiment and would be regarded as a fitting corollary to the national memorial now rising at Allahabad in commemoration of Queen Victoria's historical proclamation, her subjects symbolising those desires and intentions which have become the key-stones of a great and successful policy."

ADVICE TO INDIAN GRADUATES.

"Develop the Resources of the Country."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 23.

At the Convocation of the Punjab University, to-day, the Revd. Dr. Ewing delivered an address of considerable length. After dealing with the various learned professions and Government service and their merits, the Vice-Chancellor expressed a hope that Graduates will more and more find themselves attracted towards and impelled to enter upon lives that will have to do directly with the development of resources of the province, with the distribution of its products and with the work of manufacture. Here, there is, he said, for a man, who would serve his fellows, a position of splendid opportunity. Among the new degrees awarded, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning was conferred on Hafiz Nazir Ahmed, a well known Urdu writer and Persian scholar of Delhi. There were eighteen masters of Arts, 163 B. A's, 8 B.T.S, five M. B. C. S., six B. G. C. S., 4 M. B's., 66 L L. B's.

WEATHER AT LAHORE.

Severe Frost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 23.

Fourteen degrees of frost were registered at Lahore on Thursday night, the mean temperature being 45·9 degrees, being 9 degrees below normal.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

The Amir's Preventive Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 23.

A Bannu correspondent gives some details about the release of three Hindus, captured by raiders in August at the instance of Mr. Donald, British Commissioner. The raiders demanded a ransom of Rs. 7,000, but they were released without ransom as the Amir's men arrested some of the outlaws and they are now kept in custody by the Governor of Khost. It is said that the Amir has agreed to give them land for cultivation for their maintenance if they stop their depredations in British territory. There has been no raid in the last few weeks.

ANTI-COW KILLING AGITATION.

A Protest in Cochin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The introduction of the Municipal Regulation in Muttancherry seems to have hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu and Xutch communities of that place owing to the existence of a clause permitting the slaughter of cows and providing for the establishment of slaughter houses. Since these people regard the cow as an object of veneration they consider its slaughter a sacriligious act. Acting upon this conception they sent a monster petition to H. H. the Rajah protesting against the slaughter of cows. The Dewan had just issued an order prohibiting it within the limits of the Town Council with a view to prevent local disturbances.

JESUITS EXPELLED FROM MACAO.

Joining Missions in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COCHIN, DEC. 21.

Some Jesuit priests, expelled from Macao, have arrived at Alleppey. I am told that there are eleven of them including an Englishman besides a few lay brothers. Some of these Jesuit Fathers will be sent on other missions in India such as Mangalore, Mylapore and Calcutta. It is understood that another batch is expected from Portugal.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

Concerning Fishing and Other Matters.

V.

It need not be imagined that we came to Achibal, to enable me to sit in an ancient garden, and dream dreams in a delightful wood. Far from it, we came to Achibal, so that the ardent angler Jim, might catch trout. The English, always so pleasingly practical, have utilized the springs of which I have sung, to form a nursery for rearing trout. The Emperor Jehangir was content with creating beauty, but the ideals of to-day are different. The trout are reared just outside the Imperial Garden, and when they have left their extreme youth behind, they are privileged to live right within the favoured spot. But alas, when quite grown up they are cast forth from Paradise into the big river without. Here they grow to an enormous size, and whisper it low, they are most excellent to eat.

I was not unsympathetic towards Jim's fishing. I have sat by the river's brink till the twilight shadows had merged into an ice cold night. I have patiently watched him disentangle his hook from the clinging grasp of a weed, with the aid of the last gleam of light yet remaining. On more than one happy occasion, I have accompanied my brother home, joining loudly in the pæan of victory over the capture of a three half pound trout. There were other times when I listened with an understanding expression, while he enumerated the real reasons why a perfectly enormous fish had made off with part of the line. Oh! the size of the fish we don't catch, and the lions we fail to shoot! Once I strained brotherly affection to the breaking point by quoting a ribald verse:

"On day upon a river's bank serene
An ardent fisher stood when all was green and looked it.
Toward evening when the light grew dim
He saw a fish, or else the fish saw him and hooked it
Strangely elate with high erected comb
He took the fish, or else the story home and cooked it."

When Jim had exhausted his permission to fish in the Achibal river, he announced his intention of travelling twelve miles (as the crow flies) to try his luck in another river. He said he meant to have a ripping time and live the simple life in a tent. Wouldn't I come, he asked, because he felt it would be the very thing for me. I, however, refused the invitation very firmly. The Achibal Dak bungalow might not be a very grand place of abode, and it was true I had to share it with sundry mice and rats, but it had four solid walls and a roof. Now the nights are so cold these are considerations not to be dispised. When the autumn sun has all too early dipped behind the hills, and left the valley in shadow, I pile up the logs in the wide fire place and rejoice in the warmth Then how could I tear myself away from the Emperor's Garden—No, I had lost my heart to this fair place, and here I would remain

The day after Jim's departure I received the following note by the hand of a very dirty coolie.

"Dear Sir,"—it ran, "it was a good thing you did not come the path across country (as the crow flies) was the limit I had to cross a river bed full of round stones, all sizes from an apple, to a football How the poor little devil of a pony who as you saw, was scarcely bigger than a goat, got over all the obstacles, is beyond me to explain. Then that ass Mohammed went and pitched the tents in the wrong place, and so I got lost, and did not find the camp till long after dark. I arrived frozen and "Rageful as the handled bee," just as well my dear sister was not near to hear my language.

Ever your affectionate brother Jim

P.S. How do you like the feeling that the nearest white man is twelve miles off as the crow flies? Quite a new experience for you to be without acavalier of any sort!

I laughed as I folded up the letter, for, as a matter of fact there was a white man living in a tent not two hundred yards from where I sat. The same hour which witnessed Jim's departure, saw coolies and servants busy pitching tents under some trees near the dak bungalow. I learnt that the camp belonged to a missionary doctor whose name was one to conjure with throughout the length and breadth of Kashmir. I soon realized why he was so universally beloved and respected. Every morning he seated himself under a spreading chenar tree, and the lame, the halt and blind from all the neighbouring villages gathered round him, and all the long day, I could see him ministering their needs. The sight of the stalwart kindly Englishman, bending with patient care, to listen to the sorrows of this ragged multitude was one I could not witness unmoved. I wondered again, as I have often done before, what allurement the inhabitants of India use, to draw such splendid services from Englishmen. There are many missionaries—would there were more—carrying on the most valuable educational and medical work every part of India. There are, too, officials who work for the cause of India, with an enthusiasm, no money can buy. They write their despatches with their very life's blood, and when the time comes to leave the country, they suffer as though they were being parted for even from the Beloved of their Heart.

The angel doctor—as I have heard him called—came to visit me, for we had mutual friends. He told me many interesting facts about Kashmir hidden from the casual visitor.

The doctor told me much about his Kashmiri [illegible] from certainly one [illegible] patients. They suffer [illegible] trouble. Now the cold weather is begun, you may see every man, woman and child carrying a basket. This contains an earthenware pot, wherein is a little charcoal fire. They hug this basket inside their clothes close to their naked bodies, and as often as not burn holes in their skin. One evening, as I was riding through a village with the doctor, we met a boy who had burnt his chest, and now the burn was healed, but the skin had so contracted, he could not lift up his head, or raise his arms from his sides.

The "angel-doctor" did not stay very many days in my neighbourhood, as he had fresh work to do in another part of the country. It was pathetic after his departure to see little knots of poor people from far off villages come to consult the Doctor Sahib only to find they had heard too late of his presence in their midst.

Jim re-appeared and stayed for a couple of nights at the bungalow. He had had no luck in the fishing line, and was now determined to go up a mountain to see a glacier. I pointed out that it was snowing hard, just in the place he meant to visit. He said himself he wondered why he was leaving the shelter of a comfortable fire-side for the cold hospitality of a snowy mountain—but he supposed it was just the nature of the beast. I rode with him four miles on his way as he had to pass a curious ruin called Martund, which I had long desired to visit.

I must say when we saw Martand we were both deeply impressed by the stately mass of the central temple and the delicate grace of the pillars and arches surrounding it. "Why, this is Egypt," I cried, gazing at the massive corner stones of the temple. "No, its Greece," said Jim, pointing to the fluted pillars of the colonnade.

Martand succeeded in arousing in us an admiration often unfelt for some other styles of Indian architecture. Here was elegance, a restrained austerity, and a noble conception of proportion. Here was nothing tawdry, grotesque or inharmonious, I felt too the mystery and romance of the place, and tried to imagine what manner of men had raised aloft the central temple, and built the vast quadrangle, with its pillared colonnade and cells innumerable.

I went into one of the cells, it seemed so small I measured it, and found it to be only twice the length of my parasol. The devotees and priests who once used these cloisters, must indeed have been small men, if they expected to lie down full length at night. The builders of Martand, what ever may have been their outward appearance, must have possessed the true poetic spirit. What a superb situation they had chosen for their beautiful temple. As we stood at the head of the steps leading to the main building, we had an uninterrupted view of the country for nearly a hundred miles. We looked across the tranquil valley, with its orchards, and streams, to the distant rampart o' encircling mountains, and felt the smiling scene was rightly said to be, "one of the finest in the known world."

"Rum to think," said Jim, as he mounted his diminutive steed, "that those old Johnnies managed to build all that, when we English had scarcely a pot of wood between us."

When I returned to the bungalow I expected to find it quiet and rather lonely, but this was not the case Instead behold me in the midst of an animated scene. A tent had been pitched near the bungalow, and therein was a man evidently having authority, as he sat on a chair borrowed from the bungalow and before him was a table culled from the same source, I soon learnt that the man "having authority," was a sub-judge, husband to the Mahommedan lady I had talked with in the garden. Upwards of sixty people sat in picturesque attitudes on the ground near the tent. There were a dozen prisoners in chains, hobnobbing in the friendliest way with an equal number of policemen. There were witnesses and their friends, agrieved parties, their friends, and many people besides come to look on at the "tamasha." Who shall say that the case the sub-judge was trying was not as interesting to these Kashmiris, as the Crippen case was to Londoners, The sub-judge occupied a room in the bungalow, and I soon made his acquaintance, there was however nothing about him to strike the imagination. Perhaps it was because he wore no turban I sometimes think the romantic attributes with which we are apt to endow orientals, is largely due to their turbans.

I had some talk with a handsome pleader, a member of the all powerful Hindu minority. He had been educated at the English Mission School in Srinigar and spoke English with pedantic exactitude, like a high-church clergyman on the stage. He was loud in his praise of the splendid medical and educational work done by English Missionaries. Before their advent, he said, practically no English was spoken in Kashmir. The head of the Mission school, evidently a remarkable man, had taught his scholars to be boy scouts long before Baden Powell's day. These boys can vault from their school verandah into the Jhelum and are prepared thus to rescue any one in danger of drowning. They seem always to be on the look out to aid those in distress. One day Jim in pursuit of the wily duck tried to cross a swamp on a wobbly log. Just as he was asking himself from which side it would be most comfortable to fall, a voice in perfect English was heard to say "Sir, may I be permitted to assist you?" The voice belonged to a mission taught boy and his strong arm saved the situation. My last days in the enchanting garden, passed all too quickly, the hour of departure found me unwilling to leave. I lingered in the sunshine beside the crystal spring wondering if the world weary would not be tempted by just such serene loveliness to ask

"Might a soul bathe here and be clean
And slake his thirst."

It was hard to leave so much beauty, yet was it not good to leave while yet all was perfect? Good to leave while the chenar leaves continued to blush at the fierce kiss of the autumn sun, and the lesser trees laughed unabashed in panoply of gold? Is it not good always to bid farewell to Beauty before the chill of winter has detracted ought from her radiance?

K. F. G.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FLOUR TO ENGLAND.

Better Facilities Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 23.

A letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Harkishen Lal, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce with reference to the export of Indian wheat flour to England, was read at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Chamber. He stated that Sir James Wilson, lately Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, had addressed a letter to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, to induce the flour mills in the Punjab to export the flour mills to England and the Director of Agriculture had written to him among others on the subject; that he had instituted inquiries into the matter and found that Indian flour, whatever its merits might be, was at a disadvantage in competing with Canadians and American produce in the markets of England with regard to (a) railway facilities, (b) want of punctuality in railway transport, (c) higher freights both on railway and shipping, and (d) wants of proper accommodation for this class of goods at Keamari and special provision in ships to keep goods separate from wheat to avoid weevils and grubs getting into the flour, and, lastly, want of regular service to Ports in England and Scotland other than Liverpool and London. He asked the Chamber in the interests of millowners in Sind and the Punjab, to move the Railway and Shipping authorities to go into these matters and afford such facilities to the shipping of floor to England as would place them on as favourable a position in the Markets of the West as are the shippers of Canada and America.

It was resolved that the Hon'ble Mr. Harkishen Lal be informed that arrangements for shipping flour to Europe are necessarily of a private nature with which the Chamber are not in a position to interfere. As regards railway facilities if the mill-owners of the Punjab and Sind addressed the authorities with regard to any lack of railway facilities for transporting the flour, the Chamber would be glad to consi[illegible]possible, support such representa[illegible]der and, it p[illegible]tions.

DEATH OF MR. SCHMIDT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, DEC. 23.

The death is announced at Ootacamund of Mr. W. E. Schmidt in his 79th year. The Nilgiri Library has been closed out of respect to the late Mr. W. E. Schmidt for the day.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. E. Schmidt is fixed to leave Inglenook at 4 p. m. on Saturday the 24th instant. The first part of the service will take place at St. Stephen's Church and the interest of the body at Thomas' Cemetery. The funeral will be with Masonic honors, Mr. C. M. Schmidt, Inspector General of Registration, arrived just an hour too late to be present at his death.

THE SHAMROCK ON TOLSTOI'S GRAVE.

Our London correspondent writes that Dr. John Pollen read the following ode composed by him in memory of the great Russian philanthophist and writer, in late Count Tolstoi, before the Anglo-Russian Library Society, London:—

Upon thy grave I lay
This spray of Shamrock green,
In hope that there it may
By all thy land be seen.
A token of the love
That Ireland bears for thee?
She knows that Tolstoi strove
To set the peoples free.
Free from the gloom of doubt,
The darkness of the soul,
Free from the tyrants' knout
The masters' brute control.
Free from the pangs of want
From hunger, woe and pain,
Free from hypocrisy and cant
And "Vodka's" cursed reign?
He taught, with love sublime,
The Brotherhood of man;
That each for all in every clime
Should do the best he can!
Then over Tolstoi's tomb
Where pine and elm entwine,
Let the wee Shamrock-bloom
Whisper a truth divine.
There let the Trefoil tell
Of Faith and Hope and Love,
The three that triumph over Hell
And lift the soul above.

J. POLLEN.

PRINCIPAL Heramba Chandra Mitra, of the Calcutta City College, has had an interview with Lord Crewe.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The two new destroyers Yarra and Parramatta arrived at Adelaide on Tuesday.—New South Wales will be represented at the Imperial Education Conference by Mr. Board, Director of Education. He will reach London in the middle of March.

NEW SOUTH WALES BUDGET.

Mr. McGowen, the Premier of New South Wales, in his Budget speech on Tuesday, stated that in the last financial year the total revenue had amounted to £14,582,415, and the expenditure to £14,230,386, leaving a surplus of £352,029, making with the amount brought forward, £989,706. The current year's receipts, including the amount brought forward, were estimated at £14,293,621, and the expenditure at £14,300,181, leaving an estimated surplus of £93,440.

THE COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL.

The Commonwealth has proclaimed the acceptance on January 1 of Yass-Canberra from New South Wales as the site of the Commonwealth capital.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE VIENNA WATER SUPPLY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph opened on Friday, last week, on the 62nd anniversary of his Accession, the second aqueduct constructed during his reign for the purpose of supplying Vienna with Alpine water. The total length of the aqueduct is 120 miles.

BURMA.

The leader of the recent rising has been captured near Rangoon with his principal followers. All are petty cultivators.

CANADA.

Mr. Borden moved an amendment to the Address asking for a Referendum on the naval question. This was negatived by 126 votes to 70.

THE DOMINION NAVY.

The Dominion Government will immediately call for tenders for four cruisers of the Bristol type and six destroyers. The ships must be built in Canada, and the total cost is estimated at between £3,000,000 and £2,400,000, or possibly more owing to extra expenditure because of construction in the Dominion. Two Canadian companies having connexions with Vickers Sons, and Maxim, and Harland and Wolff are expected to tender.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the coming fiscal year presented to Parliament last week show a total expenditure of £27,750,000, an increase of £1,097,000. The appropriation for naval service is £765,000.

MR. PRESTON'S PROTEST.

Mr. Preston, Dominion Trade Commissioner in Holland, has made complaint that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, discouraged the proposed establishment of a Dutch Loan Company by stating that land values in the North-West were fictitious. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick on hearing the charge promptly denied that he had made such a statement and demanded a parliamentary investigation. This was refused, however, the House agreeing that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick's denial was sufficient.

CHINA.

It is understood that the Navy Department will seek to raise a loan of 40,000,000 taels.

SAH-CHEN-PING.

Admiral Sah-Chen-ping, a former Controller of the Navy Board, was not included in the new Chinese Ministry of Marine, has been appointed Commander of the Yang-tsze squadron. It is doubtful, however, whether he will accept the appointment. Both foreigners and Chinese are keenly concerned at the shelving of such an able official, who was noted for his strict integrity.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

There has been a lively agitation in the Press and a discussion in the National Assembly on the opium question, and considerable popular excitement has been aroused. A large majority of the Assembly have approved motions recommending the total extinction of cultivation and of inter-provincial trade within short periods. Our Correspondent in Peking reports that there is no question about the sincerity of the desire of a large section of the Chinese to kill the "somewhat exaggerated" evil.

THE CANTON-KAU-LUNG RAILWAY.

Thirty miles of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kau-lung Railway were formally opened on Monday. Through connexion between Canton and Kau-lung is expected to be established by next June.

EGYPT.

Mr. Robert Alexander, one of the English directors of the Suez Canal Company since 1884, has resigned his seat at the Conseil d'Administration, and Mr. Oswald Sanderson, of Wilson and Sons, of Hull, has been elected in his place.—M. Ernest Ceresole, of Vevey, jurisconsult in the Federal Department of Industry at Berne, has been appointed to a post as Judge of the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt. M. Ceresole, who is a doctor of law, will take up his post in January.

FRANCE.

THE ASSAULT C[illegible]

[illegible]N M. BRIAND.

Lucien Lacour, who attacked M. Briand after the unveiling of the monument to Jules Ferry on November 20, has been convicted and condemned to three years' imprisonment.

THE PARIS PREFECT OF POLICE.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has conferred upon M. Lepine, the Paris Prefect of Police, the Audiffred Prize, which was founded as a reward for "the finest and greatest acts of self-devotion of whatever character."

TRUNK MURDER.

A horrible crime was recently committed at Ponts de Ce, near Angers. The victim, who is unknown, was apparently done to death By a man named Delhameau. The assasin, after rendering the dead man unrecognizable by slashing his face and limbs, removed the body in a trunk, pushing it in a wheelbarrow for seven kilometres right through the busiest parts of Angers, and was apparently about to throw it into the river when the unexpected arrival of two soldiers caused him to take flight. He is still at large, and no trace of his whereabouts has been found.

GERMANY.

A Reichstag by-election at Lebian-Weblau, in East Prussia, gave the Conservative candidate 7,216, the Radical 5,517, and the Socialist 3,708 votes. A second ballot will be necessary. In 1907 the Conservative received 11,576 and the Radical and Socialist together only 4,939.

THE KRUPP WORKS.

The net profits of Krupps for the past year amounted to £1,071,859, as compared with £858,113 a year ago. The dividend on the share capital of £9,000,000 is increased from 8 to 10 per cent.

"RAGGING."

The Emperor William has commuted the sentences of a week's "imprisonment" passed on two Bonn students for "ragging" to a week's "detention" in a fortress. The sentence of imprisonment" would have closed the roads to all official careers in the Army or Civil Service.

ITALY.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The Marquis di San Giuliano replied in the Chamber on Monday to hostile critics foreign policy. He declared that the general lines of Italian policy remained unchanged, based, as before, on the Triple Alliance, and aiming only at the maintenance of European peace. His statement was greeted with fairly general approval by the Chamber.

JAPAN.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

We are requested by the Japanese Embassy to state that the report to the effect that Denjiro Kotoku, his wife, and 24 other Japanese Socialists and Anarchists have been sentenced to death for their plot against the life of the Emperor of Japan is inexact and premature.

MOROCCO.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the mercantile classes in Tangier at the delays which are taking place on the question of the construction of the Port of Tangier. A public meeting of protest,

attended by leading financial and commercial representatives of all nationalities has been held.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Session which ended at the beginning of December has been the longest on record. The Webster Head claims, which involve a claim of £600,000 by an American, will be considered by a special Anglo-American Tribunal.—It is announced that the New Zealand Government will not send troops to the Coronation, but it is thought that some may go at their own expense.

RUSSIA.

THE STORM IN THE CASPIAN.

The storm in the Caspian Sea has altogether caused the total loss of 23 vessels and 314 souls, including 184 Persian wharf labourers. Eight barges are stuck fast in the ice, and their position is critical.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Numerous arrests of workmen are being made daily at Moscow, Kieff, and other cities in the hope of unmasking suspected revolutionary organizations. Evidence of their revival has been procured through letters opened at the post-office, but the police have been unable to obtain definite clues.

THE MOSCOW DEMONSTRATIONS.

One hundred and ninety-four male and female students charged with participation in the demonstrations recently made at Moscow against the death penalty have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to three months.

UNITED STATES.

THE CONGRESS.

The third and last Session of the 61st United States Congress opend at Washington on Monday. Both Houses adjourned almost immediately, out of respect for four members of the Senate and four of the House of Representatives who had died during the recess. President Taft's Message was read on Tuesday in both Houses. It contains a long paragraph on foreign relations, dealing among other subjects, with the North Atlantic Fisheries Award and American policy in China. On domestic affairs the most interesting passages are those referring to the tariff, which is vindicated as the greatest revenue-producing law in the history of the United States and to the Panama Canal, in connexion with which the President forechadows a law forbibbing inter-State railroads to own ships engaged in the Canal traffic. The Insurgent Republicans complain of the slenderness of the legislative programme.

THE NAVY.

In his annual report, the Secretary of the Navy states that a fleet of 20 Dreadnoughts is the minimum establishment for the first line that the United States can eventually afford to maintain. An establishment of 20 ships for the second line is advocated. On account of difficulties connected with the coal supply on the Pacific Coast and on account of the lack of docking facilities there, "it would appear inadvisable to transfer the fleet to the Pacific even if there were no other reason. It is considered that the place of the fleet, at least until the Panama Canal is completed, is in the Atlantic." When the canal is opened the fleet may alternate between the oceans. In order to increase the present military value of the fleet Mr. Meyer recommends the enlargement of the naval station at Guantanamo, and the abolition of the two secondary stations in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President has appointed Mr. Frederick W Lehman to succeed the late Mr. Bowers as Solicitor-General. Mr. Lehman, who was born in Prussia, has been for many years a leading lawyer in St. Louis.

TARIFF REVISION.

The chairman of the United States Tariff Board, speaking on Saturday at Chicago, gave an account of the work of the Board. His remarks tend to confirm the belief that there will be no tariff changes in the immediate future. The Board is at present considering the schedules which cover pulp and paper, wool and woollens, farm products, metals and manufactures, and cottons. The investigations are not very far advanced, and the Board wishes, above all things, to avoid hasty action.

THE HAGUE ARBITRATION COURT.

President Taft has appointed Mr. Root to succeed Mr. Fuller as Permanent Arbitrator representing the United States in the Hague Court of Arbitration.

THE NEW YORK "GRAFT" INQUIRY.

Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, treasurer of the Jockey Club, has given evidence at the Legislative inquiry that the Speaker of the State Legislature, Mr. Wadsworth, selected a lawyer, who received dolls. 40,000 (£8,000) for fighting racing Bills in 1907. The (Jockey Club books show that a sum of dolls. 17,500 £3,500) was spent on "legal service" in 1907.

MESSRS. DUVEEN.

Negotiations have been begun for a settlement of the questions at issue between the United States Government and Messrs. Duveen.

THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT CASE.

Mr. Ballinger has been vindicated of every suspicion of improper conduct in his duties as Secretary of the Interior by a majority of the Congressional Committee appointed last Session to investigate the charges arising out of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. The committee divided on party lines. The Democrats, with one Insurgent, found against Mr. Ballinger.

URUGUAY.

POLITICAL CRISIS.

The political situation is highly critical. The official party has voted large military increases, and openly proclaims its determination to make Senor Battle President at any cost. The present Opposition Deputies have all resigned their seats. The party refuses to take part in the General Election, and independent citizens decline the minority seats offered by the official party. A fresh and more serious outbreak is apprehended. Unless Senor Battle's candidature is withdrawn there is no visible alternative to a frank dictatorship of civil war.—"Times."

THE PROPOSED DIRECT RAILWAY TO INDIA.

M. Timiriazeff, a member of the Russian Imperial Council of State and President of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in London. M. Timiriazeff, who is a member of the group interested in the proposed Trans-Persian Railway, hopes, in the course of his visit, to have an opportunity of exchanging views with regard to the scheme. In conversation with Reuter's representative, M. Timiriazeff said :—

"The sympathetic fashion in which the idea has been received both in England and in Russia has afforded great satisfaction. The exhibition of sympathy is of itself important, but I realise that this is a scheme in which there is no necessity for hurry—in fact hurry may be harmful. The time has not arrived for the discussion of details. These must wait. It seems scarcely probable that British Ministers will be able to consider the question until perhaps February at the earliest. If the scheme in its broad lines is favourably viewed by public opinion and in the event of definite assurances from the Governments interested being received, the next step would be the formation of a committee to study details of the question. But before the Comite d'Etudes can be appointed we must have in a more positive form the approval of the British and Russian Governments—not merely favourable expressions of personal opinion from Ministers of both countries—but from the Governments as such. That official sanction being given, the committee would have to enter upon a period of most serious and exhaustive study. The scheme in view is one that can only be compared with the Panama and Suez Canals or the Trans-Siberian Railway, but as it has been devised only after patient and honest endeavour I should not like to think that the necessary money will not be forthcoming. It is premature, however to discuss the financial side. This will be one of the many problems to be dealt with by the Committee, whose business will be to make a nearer study of the various questions involved in the general scheme. It will also have to consider the direction of the line, the preparation of a detailed survey, to make the necessary calculations as to the possibility of profit; the necessity, perhaps, of Government guarantees, and the form which those guarantees would have to take, and the formation of proper financial groups, so that the most powerful and influential groups are brought together. All these are very serious questions. It would not, for instance, be sufficient merely to have an Anglo-Russian group, for I see no reason why German, French, and other capital should not be interested. It is only after the formation of this committee, and on the completion of the study of the questions indicated—and many more besides—that one could say that the moment had arrived for the formation of the necessary big international company."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

AGENT'S MISTAKE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Unionist campaign in South Manchester was seriously prejudiced on the eve of the poll by an incomprehensible blunder. Mr. A. A. Haworth, the Liberal candidate, was returned unopposed through the failure of his Unionist opponent to hand in his nomination paper within the period prescribed by law. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Behrens, sat at the Town Hall to receive nominations from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning. Sir George Kemp and Mr. Bonar Law, the rival candidates in the North-West Division, were in early attendance and had a friendly chat while the necessary formalities were being gone through. The candidates for the other divisions were all nominated in good time with the exception of Mr. P. K. Glazebrook, the Unionist candidate for South Manchester.

When the hour of noon struck, Unionists found to their consternation that Mr. Glazebrook had not arrived, and the Lord Mayor had no option but to announce that he had only received one nomination, and to declare Mr. Haworth elected an hour later. At six minutes past 12 o'clock, Mr. Glazebrook and his agent drove up to the Town Hall in a motor-car. Mr. Glazebrook was horrified when he was told that he was too late for nomination, and his agent explained that he thought that the period for nominations was from 12 o'clock till 2. Nobody seems to have thought of telephoning either to Mr. Glazebrook or his agent to warn them of their danger, and the expression of astonishment and sorrow on the faces of both when they were told that Mr. Haworth had been elected showed conclusively, if proof were needed, that the business was a bungle, and not, as the excited crowd which was swarming round the Town Hall had begun to conjecture, a "plant."

It would be difficult to write with patience, says a correspondent, of what would have seemed an incredible mistake had not a second Unionist candidate been within a couple of minutes of suffering a similar fate. Mr. R. Proby, the Unionist candidate for East Manchester, had been duly nominated by 12 o'clock, but as 1 o'clock approached it was found that 225l. his share of the returning officer's expenses, had not been paid. The Lord Mayor first telephoned and then sent a messenger to Mr. G. N. Carter, the Chief Unionist agent for Manchester, to remind him of the risk he was running. With only two and half minutes to spare, Mr. Carter rushed into the Town Hall and handed a roll of banknotes amounting to 225l. to the Lord Mayor, to whom he expressed his gratitude for saving the situation. Unionists were naturally furious at these unbusiness-like proceedings, but everybody in Manchester sympathises with Mr. Glazebrook in being robbed of his chance of election by no fault of his own.

An offer made by Mr. Haworth to resign his seat in South Manchester to give Mr. Glazebrook an opportunity of contesting the constituancy has been declined by Mr. Glazebrook with thanks.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DEFEAT.

The failure of Mr. Bonar Law to capture North-West Manchester is a bitter disappointment to Lancashire Unionists, who had been building on a win. They would willingly have foregone their victories in other parts of Lancashire, says a correspondent, if they could have secured Mr. Bonar Law's election for the Mecca of Free Trade; but Manchester has got into the habit of voting Liberal, and only a wave of political feeling could cause it to revert to its former allegiance. Mr. Bonar Law himself did not attempt to minimise the reverse when he addressed a crowded gathering of his supporters at the Constitutional Club after the declaration of the poll.

At the Town Hall, Battersea, Mr. Burns, referring to the polls on Dec. 3, said :—"The Refrendum did not catch on. For the election of Mr. Bonar Law, for him especially devised, it missed its mark, and the most virulent opponent of Free Trade has met in the Mecca of Free Trade at Manchester the fate he deserved. I say that of him because he knows better, and he sins against the light. To the extent to which he does that is the measure of his defeat and the standard of victory of honour in public life."

The Conservative Central Office states that since the North-West Manchester election several safe seats have been offered to Mr. Bonar Law. The writ for one of these seats will be moved for as soon as parliament assembles.

The "Liverpool Courier" says it understands that the Hon. Arthur Stanley has signified his willingness to resign his seat in Ormskirk in favour of Mr. Bonar Law if his divisional council consent.

The Conservative Central Office states that there is no foundation for the statement that the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M. P., for the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire, will vacate his seat when the Parliament meets in favour of Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Banar Law stated on Dec. 8, in reply to a Press representative, that he was entirely in the hands of his Central Council. He had been informed by Central Council that several seats had been offered him, but so far as he knew one had not yet been selected. The Central authority would choose the seat, and it would then be submitted to him for his approval.

A STORY OF MR. BURNS.

Mr. Basil Peto told a story of Mr. John Burns at a Unionist meeting at Battrees Town Hall the other night. He said that on Dec. 7, 1889, an announcement appeared in the "Times" stating that Peto Brothers were about to initiate a profit-sharing scheme in connection with an 80,000l. building contract at Cane Hill. Trade union wages were to be paid, and the men were to have a quarter share of the profits. "A couple of days after the announcement appeared, Mr. Burns," said Mr. Peto, "forced his way into my private office, refusing to give his name. That was in the days of the pot hat and the red tie, when no man was worth more than 500l. a year. He said, 'You are proposing a profit-sharing scheme. You had better drop it, or we will ruin you.' The rest of the interview was short and stormy. I told him I would not drop any good proposal at his dictation or the dictation of any other man on God's earth. He did his best to carry out his threat. Four or five strikes on trivial pretexts took place. I admit he succeeded in his object in wrecking our scheme in turning what might have been a fine profit into failure and loss. To-day, tricked out with gold lace and cocked hat, Mr. Burns is still not working in the interests of the wage-earners. He is looking after No. One."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL REFUSED A HEARING.

The polling at Lincoln on Dec. 3 was accompanied by great disorder, the climax being reached when Mr. Winston Churchill appeared to make a promised speech from the balcony of the Liberal Club. Unionists strongly resented the visit of a Minister to make a speech on polling-day, and their candidate, Sir Robert Filmer, personally protested. Finally, the Home Secretary withdrew without making his speech. When Mr. Churchill stood up on the balcony, the disorder became so great that it was hopeless for him to proceed. At the same time Sir Robert Filmer appeared in St. Swithin's Churchyard, which is close by. Sir Robert had a great reception from his supporters, but he was attacked by supporters of his opponent. He was struck in the face, and a quantity of gravel was thrown at him. Mr. Churchill shouted :—"Keep your places. Somebody will be killed." He then got down and, helped by a policeman, made his way towards Sir Robert, who, however, declined to speak to him. Mr. Churchill then sent a message by a police inspector to Sir Robert offering to allow him to speak from the club after he (Mr. Churchill) had finished. Sir Robert replied to the effect that he refused to leave the square until Mr. Churchill gave a promise not to speak in the constituency on polling-day. The Home Secretary returned to the balcony, but was refused a hearing, and he again retired. Subsequently he went to the railway station, and proceeded on his election tour.

In the disturbance there were several fights, in which blood was drawn. In an interview afterward Sir Robert Filmer said:—"I walked round to the meeting, and had got quite close to the Liberal Club when the Liberals made a rush and shouted, "Out with him. They pushed me back, but some of my supporters pushed me forward and they played a sort of football with me. Then I climbed over the railing and was all right but some Radicals began to throw mud at me and threatened to pull me down. Some time afterwards Mr. Churchill came over from the club under the protection of policemen, and wanted to speak to me. I refused. I was not going to speak to him, and I looked the other way. Then a policeman said : 'Mr. Churchill wishes to offer you his protection.' I said : 'I don't want his protection.' A superintendent of police came to me, and I told him I was perfectly willing to go if I had the Home Secretary's word that he would not speak. The superintendent came back and said the Home Secretary had gone away. Consequently I went away. I simply went to the meeting as a protest against the Home Secretary coming down on my polling-day which practically meant that he was trying unduly to influence the electorate. I received no invitation to speak from the club balcony."

LIBERAL SECEDERS.

Seceders from the Liberal party are growing in numbers daily. The latest include Mr. Russel Colman, head of the firm of the great mustard manufacturers, of Norwich, whose father represented that city in the Radical interest for many years and was a great friend of Mr. Gladstone's. Mr. Russel Colman is one of the most influential men in East Anglia, and is chief proprietor of the leading Radical daily newspaper in Norfolk. Mr. Colman intimated to Mr. Harry Seymour Foster, Unionist candidate for the North Suffolk division, that he intended to vote for him at this election. The announcement, made by Mr. H. S. Foster to a mass meeting at Gorleston, aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. S. Howard Whitbread, who has sat on the Radical side in the House of Commons for South Beds and South Hunts, decided to give his vote on the Unionist side at this election. One of his reasons is the Chancellor's senseless attack on Lord St. John of Bletsoe, Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, whom Mr. Lloyd George confessed he did not know. "To vilify and ridicule persons he does not know and things he does not understand," says Mr. Whitbread in a letter, seems to be Mr. Lloyd George's notion of the proper way to attract voters."

Several members of the Bow and Bromley Liberal Association, disgusted with the Radical-Socialist alliance, canvassed unofficially for Mr. Amery and exhibited his posters.

The following are among those who have seceded from the Liberal ranks :—

Lord Rabbledale, ex-Radical Minster.

Lord Weardale (formerly Mr. Stanhope), ex-Radical M. P.

Sir J. D. Rees, late M. P. for Montgomery Burghs.

Sir E. Ann, president, Derby Radical Association.

Mr. H. B. Money-Coutts, ex-Radical candidate.

Mr. H. J. Torr, ex-Radical candidate for the Horncastle Division.

Mrs. Pumphrey, vice-president of the North-West Durham Women's Liberal Association.

Mr. Oswald John Simon, son of the late Sergeant Simon, who sat for twenty years as Radical member for Dewsbury.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LAWLESSNESS.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—In his speech at Cardiff on Tuesday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer likened the House of Lords to a grating across the river which let the sticklebats through but stop the salmon," and to a "tollgate." "In Wales," he said, "the children of Rebecca cleared away the tollgate"; and "we want the salmon for the tables of the people, so we mean to remove that grating."

Although the reference to the tollgates will be familiar to most people, the insidiousness of the allusion to Rebecca" and the salmon will probably not be apparent to the average English reader. But to a Welsh audience, and considered in the light of the speaker's boastful references to his own exploits as a poaches of other people's rabits, writes a correspondent, the words quoted have a special significance, and are nothing less than a deliberate incitement to lawlessness.

The Welsh are notorious poachers of salmon, particularly at this time of year when the fish are busy depositing their eggs in the shallow waters of the salmon rivers, and fall an easy prey to the light and the gaff of the poacher. At these times organized gangs of twenty, fifty, and even a hundred or more men, armed with torches, spears, bludgeons, and guns, raise the cry of "Rebecca," and make night raids on the fish, defying police and river-watchers, who, if they do their duty, run the risk of being maimed for life, or even killed.

This is no fancy picture, says the same correspondent, and although in recent years serious raids of this kind have been comparatively few there has been a sudden and violent recrudescence of this form of lawlessness during the last few nights. The plea is that "the salmon belong to the people" and not to the "idle rich sportman." The irony of the thing is that sportmen never kill the spawning fish; that, for every fish the sportsman kills, the working fisherman kills perhaps fifty or more; and that, by destroying the spawners, which are unfit for food and unmarketable, the "Rebeccaites" are ruthlessly injuring a legitimate industry. The fish they kill are often killed in sheer wantonness and left to rot on the river bank or the roadside.

Salmon conservators all over the country, and a Government Department in Lindon, exist for the purpose of administering laws for the protection of the salmon fisheries. But after Mr. Lloyd George's speeches, and after his colleague Mr. Churchill's action (or inaction) at Tonypandy, what hope is there that a claim for help to protect the breeding salmon from wanton destruction will be listened to?

ULSTER ARMING.

There was held on Dec. 2, in Belfast, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, to consider what steps should be taken to carry out the decision arrived at on Nov. 28 to resist by force the laws of any Home Rule Parliament. It was decided to appoint a committee to proceed with the matter, and in the evening a meeting of the committee was held when it was agreed to invite tenders for arms and ammunition.

THE ATTACK ON MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill gave evidence on Dec. 5 at Bow Street Police Court where Sir A. de Rutzen sat specially for the adjourned hearing of the case in which Hugh Arthur Franklin, 21 of Pembridge Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, was charged with assaulting Mr. Churchill by attempting to strike him with a dog-whip. Some further evidence having been given by the detectives who were present at the time of the assault, Mr. Churchill was sworn, and said he knew that four or five people were ejected from the meeting which he addressed at Bradford, but he could not distinguish them. He did not know that the prisoner was travelling by the same train until he was told so by Inspector Parker. He had never seen the prisoner before. Shortly after 7 o'clock he left his compartment and walked along the corridor towards the dining car. As the door of a third-class compartment opened for him to pass through, a man sitting on his left front suddenly sprang up and rushed at him, lifting his arm. There was something in his hand, but he could not see what it was. He saw the man draw something to strike at him with.

Mr. Bodkin: Was he then seized by the police?

The witness: I thought he was going to close with me, but before he could do so Sergeant Sandercock, who, unknown to me, was sitting near him, intervened. I had prepared to defend myself, but when I saw that he was secured I resumed my progress to the restaurant car.

Mr. Churchill went on to say that he was too much engaged in watching the prisoner's movements to listen to what he was saying. He agreed that interruptions at public meetings were by no means infrequent. There had been many hostile interruptions during the past five years.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Mr. Churchill said : "So far as I am concerned, if your worship should find it well to take a lenient view, I would be grateful." The Magistrate: I won't forget what you have said. But that places a magistrate in a difficult position. Mr. Churchill : I have only come here in the course of my duty, because I have been asked to come, and not because I wish to press the case unduly.

The prisoner in the witnessbox said he admitted the main facts, but he denied that he used the word "dirty" when addressing Mr. Churchill in the train. He came down this year from King's College, Cambridge. Since 1908 he had been interested in the suffragist movement, and in Feb. of this year he joined the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement and had spoken and worked for the cause. Mr. Churchill was not personally known to him and he had no grievance against him apart from his political views.

The magistrate said that it was evident that the prisoner had for some time past, in cold blood, intended to assault Mr. Churchill. It was equally evident that he had received no real provocation. Owing to the request made by Mr. Churchill he would not pass the sentence he otherwise would have done. The prisoner would be sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division, and he hoped this would lead people to understand that they could not commit assaults of this kind with impunity. He had nothing to do with politics. The fact that the person assaulted was the Home Secretary did not influence him in the slightest degree.

MR. T. M. HEALY'S DEFEAT.

London, December 10.

The election at North Louth, were Mr. Timothy Healy, O'Brienite, was defeated by Mr. Hazleton, Redmondite, was unusually animated even for Ireland.

A gentleman, who drove Mr. Healy in a motor-car, was set upon by a crowd and pelted with mud, while the car was smashed. Mr. Healy himself was prevented by the police from leaving the polling booth owing to the threatening character of the crowd. "Give me four of your men to stand at my back," said Mr Healy to the head constable, "and I will fight my way through," but the head constable said the attempt might cost him his life, and refused. Mr. Healy then wrote the following protest, which he handed to the Presiding Officer:—

Being compelled by the police to remain besieged in this station, owing to the violence of a mob inflamed with drink, until a further force is obtained from Dundalk, I beg to protest against the intimidation which prevails, and which makes a free poll by my supporters impossible. Numbers of them have under terror been compelled to vote as illiterates, although on previous occasions they were able to mark their papers, and have polled for my opponent, and others of them are evidently deterred by mob violence from coming to the booths.

Mr. Healy then had a telegram sent to Dundalk for another motor-car, and after some delay, picking up a bar which lay on the floor of the schoolroom in which the polling took place, he pushed his way through the police, saying : "On the heads of the Chief Secretary and my opponents may lie the responsibility. I am going to leave this place now." He did so fortunately unobserved, and reached a motor-car. In Dundalk his hotel is still under police protection, owing to the violence of a crowd who threw missiles, and had to be charged with batons occasionally.

In an interview Mr. Healy said he expected a larger majority than last time, but too much intimidation and corruption prevailed. Never had he witnessed such appalling and concerted intimidation, and he had not believed it possible of Irishmen.

Last evening M. William O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Moreton Frewen, M.P., telegraphed to Mr. Healy offering him the uncontested division of North-East Cork, but the latter declined, and in a speech to his former constituents last evening, said if they wished him to do so he would unseat Mr. Hazleton. The scene at the declaration of the poll was comparatively tame, but Mr. Hazleton's supporters were enthusiastic.

Mr. Hazleton travelled 7,000 miles from Buenos Ayres to reach North Louth in time to defeat Mr. Healy. He arrived in North Louth on Tuesday afternoon, the eve of the polling, his nomination having taken place in his absence.

"FLAMING CONVERSATION WITH A FRENZIED AUDIENCE."

Westport (co. Mayo,) Dec. 9.

Mr. William O'Brien arrived in Westport about half-past nine this evening to lead the war against the Redmondite candidate. He was rushed in the midst of a torch-carrying crowd to the Town Hall. He and Mrs. O'Brien were practically carried to the platform, and then, breathless with excitement, the former carried on what was in reality a flaming conversation with a frenzied audience. They screamed their approval in the shape of comments and Mr. O'Brien answered them.

He began with a reference to North Louth. "We have to-night one bit of bad news from Louth, but soldiers are always ready for defeats as well as for victories. All I can say is that a thousand times over I would prefer to fall with Mr. Healy after his most gallant battle than to succeed with the hirelings who two years hence will be execrated and cursed by the whole Irish race!" He told of how Ireland was rising in rebellion against "the Dublin bosses and placehunters who have robbed and ruined Ireland in the interests of their masters, the English Treasury and the English Liberal Party."

"You're right, sor—we're behind you! They're wretches!" roared the audience. A man made a hostile remark in one part of the hall. The whole gathering rose in a mass and stopping Mr. O'Brien's speech, lifted the interrupter up and threw him out amid a tornado of shrieks of "A rat! A rat! Out with him!"

After this disturbance Mr. O'Brien referred to Mr. Dillon coming into Westport on Sunday—"The gombeen King of Connaught is coming here to abuse me!"

"We'll see to him!" shouted the crowd; "we'll shoot him!"

"He forced Lloyd George's infamous Budget on Ireland!" declared Mr. O'Brien. "We'll settle him! We'll choke him!" cried the crowd.

"Every statement the gentleman makes about me on Sunday," said Mr. O'Brien later, "is the statement of a confessed and convicted libeller and liar!" The crowd shouted furious applause.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S CHALLENGE TO MR. ASQUITH.

The following letter has been published in the London Press :—

5, Eaton-place, London, S.W.

Sir,—The belated statement of Mr. Asquith on the question of Home Rule coupled with Mr. Redmond's statement yesterday that "We shall have a Home Rule Bill passed before we know where we are," are a complete confession of the treascherous bargain we Unionists have been asserting.

Even at this late hour I now challenge Mr. Asquith to meet me on any platform he may choose and unfold and discus his Home Rule proposals. Let us have a fight in the open again and some fair play.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD CARSON.

FRENCH COMMENT.

The Paris "Eclair," in discussing the elections in Great Britain, expresses the opinion that the polls have shown that there is no irresistible current of opinion in the country against the Lords—nor, on the other hand, has John Bull made a rampart of his body to protect the Second Chamber. England, however, the "Eclair" says evidently remains hostile to Home Rule for Ireland. The forces of Free Trade and Protection just about balance one another.

From the circumstance that the Liberal have to depend on the Irish for their Parlisnentary majority the "Eclair" deduces that the country is not following Mr. Lloyd George in his incitements to class hatred.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald," in a leading article, declares that Home Rule for Ireland means Home Rule for Scotland, Home Rule for Wales, Home Rule for England. It would be followed, the "Herald" asserts, by the disintegration of the United Kingdom, for there is no valid reason why it should stop at racial divisions. If the Irish Home Rule arguments are sound, why should not every county have its own Parliament?

The "Herald" adds that the more closely the scheme is scrutinised the more evident is it that it is a big step backward. From a practical standpoint also, the journal points out, Home Rule would increase Irish taxation and adversely affect the numerous substantial advantages now enjoyed by the sister island at the expense of the United Kingdom.

"FIGHT WITH NO QUARTER."

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cable this morning from London :—"A manifesto issued by the Unionist party refuses to take the snap verdict lying down. It says, that the Parliament's will must be fought with no quarter all along the line. There has been much comment on Mr. Asquith's enhanced prestige.

RUSSIAN FLOODS.

Three Hundred Workmen Drowned.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.

Graphic descriptions have been received here of the scene at Astrakhan, when a caravan of barges with their tugs were storm-driven from the river bank and carried down the Vooga towards the open sea. The Volga is now ice-coverted and in flood. The hapless craft were dashed one against the other and were stove in by driving ice-floes. Most of them were soon mere wrecks, to which the men clung until overcome by the cold. The thermometer stood at very little over zero Fahrenheit. Splendid work was accomplished in almost pitch darkness by two ice-breakers and three other steamers. They succeeded in rescuing over two-thirds of the 1,900 workmen. There is little doubt that the remaining 300 all perished.

The whole Astrakhan coast and province has been devastated. The fishing industry is ruined—depots, boats, and nets are nearly all destroyed. Even the approximate loss of life is not known. Thousands of horses, cattle and sheep have perished in the floods. In many villages the water reaches the upper windows of the cottages, and the occupants have been rescued from the roofs and even from trees. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away.

The Czar has ordered that a sum of £1,000 shall be allotted from the Special Emergency Fund for the relief of victims on the Caspian Sea.

The first performance in England of Strauss's opera "Salome," founded on Oscar Wilde's play, took place on December and at Covent Garden Theatre, and was enthusiastically received by a crowded house.

THE LATE SIR W. H. CURZON WYLLIE.

Under the heading "In the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral: 19th October, 1910," "Blackwood's Magazine" for December publishes the following tribute to the late Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie:—

A silent company of sombre-clad men and women is filing into the cathedral and is gradually filling up the aisles and passages of that portion of the ancient crypt upon whose walls hang tablets commemorating the lives—and deaths—of those who have served England in India. And those too who are passing in and peopling the dim-lit vacant spaces are all of them men who, whether at home or abroad, have given of their best years, and work we cannot buy, to the service of the Great Dependency, who have experienced some of the joys and many of the sorrows the high hopes and aching disappointments of India; and who know well, and their women-kind perhaps best of all—since they also serve who stand and wait—the toll which India takes of her serve who stand and wait—the toll which India takes of her servants and the ungrudged sacrifices her service entails.

Here in the heart of the crypt there is the hush almost of the grave side—the ceaseless roar of London's streets come down to us in no more than an almost imperceptible murmur—and to the waiting mourners it is perhaps something of a relief when the silver voices of the choir break unheralded into Barnby's glorious rendering of the 437th hymn. It is less a song of lamentation than a chorus of triumph, praise of the soldier "faithful, true and bold," who out of strife and tribulation has come into his own again. To this follows the xxivth Psalm, read at Curzon Wyllie's grave and here again at the memorial raised to him by those who knew and therefore loved him, and wherein we are reminded that it is only those—like our dear friend—who have clean hands and pure hearts who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord and rise up in His holy place.

Many of the great ones of England would have willingly pronounced the words whereby it is customary to command memorials such as this to the sacred keeping of the Church; but it was surely in every way most fitting that this duty should have been entrusted to the Indian soldier par excellence, the old Field-Marshal, who, himself beloved of all men, should know best how to speak of one who possessed a host of friends and never made an enemy. And it is no seet speech that Lord Roberts gives us—rather does he talk to us in most sympathetic words and tones, and with, now and again, just a suspicion of a break in the voice, of "Curzon Wyllie, as we all loved to call him." He tells us of the dead man's public life and private friendships, of his devotion to duty, his unfailing courtesy and constant helpfulness to others, of the charm of his personality, and of his affection for the country in which he spent many years and won much distinction—and for its peoples who were ever near his heart. And that this affection in which his daily life found expression, was returned to Curzon Wyllie in fullest measure by his Indian fellow-subjects—that those among whom he had dwelt so long and in so close companionship, and whom he had helped wisely to rule and guide, mourn with English men and women in the personal loss occasioned by his death, his beloved Rajwara's [the ancient name for Rajpootana], deep-tongued guns and the hush of her sorrowing villages have borne eloquent and ample testimony. The memorial is then unveiled, so that all may read the words written by a great Viceroy [Lord Curzon of Kedleston] for one of the most gifted and devoted of his subordinates, and Archdeacon Sinclair, accepting the charge of the tablet on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, reminds those present of the names of other soldiers and administrators, names written in letters of gold in the history of British India and repeated on the walls by which the mourners are encompassed, and as he enumerates some of these we almost seem to

"speak with noble Ghosts,
Of manhood and the vows of war."

A wise councellor, a true friend, ever ready to do his best for those who stood in need of help or guidance, with an ear always open to the cry of the needy, of high courage, one who loved mercy and gave faithful service to God and man, the memory of Curzon Wyllie will remain a help, an example, and an inspiration to those, in all walks of life, who recognised the equal charm and uprightness of his character, or who were permitted to share in the rich possession of his friendship.

If a man were to be asked what seemed to be the dominant note in this most pathetic ceremony, he must make reply that it was throughout one of very real affection. Deep respect was there, and sorrow infinite, and sympathy to overflowing; but it was simple affection, first and foremost, and all the time, which had brought these men and women together at the final scene of last year's tragedy. And as, the farewell spoken, they come out from among the shadows where Memory sleeps, back into the keen life of the streets of the busy city, those who have paid their last tribute to the friend they have lost, and have pressed the hand of her whom he has left behind, cannot but feel that it is good to be reminded now and again of the lives of those who in their deaths "have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported"; good, too, to cherish, and to be comforted by, the sure and certain hope that in dying Curzon Wyllie "gave his pure soul unto his Captain, Christ, under whose colours he had fought so long."

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

At a meeting of East India Asociation, held at Caxton Hall on Dec. 5, over which Sir Arundel Arundel presided in the absence of Lord Reay, a discussion took place on "India and Tariff Reform."

Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, read a paper on the subject, in the course of which he said no Tariff Reform scheme could be lasting even if it could be introduced, which left India out of account. He pointed out that both Britain and India already levy import duties on certain classes of goods whether imported from each other or from foreign countries. They could give each other preference not by raising these duties against foreigners, but by lowering them in the case of goods they import from each other. This method of procedure would obviously not increase, but might very possibly decrease, the prize of these goods, and therefore their cost to the consumer. British and Indian manufacturers and workmen would benefit, while the general body of consumers would not be injured, and might be advantaged. The risk of retaliation from foreign countries was not great, because India's exports to foreign commercial countries were mainly foods and raw materials. Britain could assist the Indian exports of tea, coffee, and tobacco by lowering the present duties as against India. He suggested that Indian tea, for instance, should be admitted at 4d. per lb. which would mean a preference of 1d. per lb., or twenty per cent. This would not affect the person who preferred the flavour of China tea, but would give India an advantage over Java. He suggested that the coffee duty should be abolished as against Indian coffee, and, in regard to tobacco he thought if the present tax was an "ad valorem" tax instead of a tax by weight it would assist the low-priced Indian product and help to introduce it to the British smoker. From the British Free Traders' point of view the cheapening of tea and coffee should be welcomed. To make up the loss to the British Exchequer he would re-impose the export duty on coal. On her part India could remit the three and a half per cent. import duty on British cotton manufacturer, and at the same time abolish the obnoxious excise duty on the Indian product. India bought more steel, silk manufactures, glass and glassware, jewellery, clocks and watches from foreign sources than from British and could give Britain a preference in other directions than cotton. India might impose export duties on raw jute and lac. He maintained that preferential trade between Britain and India would be advantageous to both countries and would not raise the prices to the consumer.

During the discussion which followed Mr. Prochowinck maintained that any change in our fiscal system would lose us the most-favoured-nation treatment. Would America continue to let us have cotton at the lowest price if we refused her jute and lac at the lowest prices? Without any preference Indian tea had virtually wiped out Chinese tea and Continental nations which now bought Indian tea would retaliate by taking tea from Java. After several speakers had supported Mr. Moore's views, Mr. Bepin C. Pal said that until India had fiscal independence whatever England imposed on her would be dictated by England's interests only. He was a Free Trader England but a Protectionist in India. He wanted Protection, however, against England.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Departure for England.

The royal visit to South Africa, described by a correspondent as a most triumphant success, came to an end on Saturday, December 3, when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia sailed on the Balmoral Castle from Durban for England. In a conversation with a correspondent who has accompanied the royal party throughout the tour, the Duke said the journey had been a source of unmixed pleasure, and he had been deeply touched by the warmth of his welcome. The correspondent adds that the feeling of South Africa may fitly be expressed in the words of the farewell greeting at Salisbury : "Come back again and bring their Majesties with you."

An address presented by the Town Council of Durban recalled the previous visit to the town of the Duke of Connaught, and proceeded:—"We fervently hope that the Union which has been inaugurated under such happy auspices may prove to be a true union of the peoples inhabiting this vast country, and that this new Dominion may become one of the brightest jewels in the Imperial Crown."

In reply to the address the Duke, after dwelling on Durban's prominence as a seaport and as a pleasure resort and on its exceptional municipal advancement referred to the completion of his tour, and expressed the satisfaction he would have in informing the King how profoundly he was sensible of the devoted allegiance everywhere manifested by his Majesty's subjects in South Africa, European, Asiatic, and coloured alike, to the King-Emperor's Throne. His Royal Highness added that it had been a high pleasure to him to perform the King's commission, and he left South Africa in the full assurance that the Parliament of the new South African nation would prove itself worthy of the hopes and labours which had produced it, and would hold the balance fair between the varied but undivergent interests of the millions dwelling within the borders of the Union.

The Duke of Connaught has sent farewell telegrams of warm thanks to Lord Gladstone and General Botha for their magnificent hospitality. Lord Gladstone and General Botha have replied, expressing the Ministers' heartiest thanks for the admirable assistance the Duke of Connaught has so devotedly given to the work of consolidating the Union.

The Duke of Connaught, passing Cape Town on board the Balmoral Castle, sent to the citizens Christmas greetings, which were reciprocated by the Mayor.

The Duke of Connaught began his tour through South Africa at Cape Town on Monday, Nov. 7, a week after his landing. Since he left Southampton on Tuesday, Oct. 11, his Royal Highness has travelled nearly 11,000 miles, over 4,000 of which were by rail, and when he returns, about Dec. 26 he will have journeyed nearly 18,000 miles.

London to St. Helena (nautical miles)	4,635
St. Helena to Cape Town (nautical miles)	1,697
South African overland tour (miles)	4,229
Durban to Southampton (nautical miles)	6,795

A land journey of 4,229 miles is something of a feat, even in a country of great distances like South Africa. For four weeks, less two days, the royal party have practically lived in the train. There have been placed pleasant breaks—the four days' stay at the Victoria Falls and the three days at Salisbury being the longest—but for a very large proportion of the time the

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

By THOMAS COBB.

Author of "The Anger of Olivia," "Margaret Rutland," &c., &c.

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Everybody was saying that we were going to have the an "old-fashioned Christmas," and as I was driven from the quite country railway station in Colonel Ewart's motor-car, the fields were already covered with snow, while the leaden-coloured sky looked as though there were much more to come down.

But I, for my own part, hoped that this Christmas would be the beginning of a new epoch, and that before I left Carterbridge Manor, Miss Myra Ewart would accept the present which was small enough to go with its case in my waistcoat pocket —a half-hoop diamond ring, indeed.

Myra hung behind during the somewhat tumultuous welcome in the hall, her tribe of younger brothers and sisters being outdone by the colonel: a man of about sixty years of age, Mrs. Ewart being his second wife. Since leaving the service, he had grown a rather long beard, and this, combined with his stalwart figure and rubicund face, created a curious resemblance to the conventional Father Christmas of Christmas cards.

Colonel Ewart's greetings could scarcely have been more cordial, and, in fact, Myra's father was all very well as long as you did nothing to offend him; he was, however, easily offended, and then he became a kind of raging lunatic for the time being. Mrs. Ewart was a nervous little woman, entirely dominated by her exuberant husband, and Myra, her eldest born, was everything one could desire a young lady of twenty-one to be.

Although the hall and the rooms were profusely decorated, I was soon told that we were to have a quiet Christmas, the only guests, besides myself, being Myra's cousin, Anita, and Digby Franklin, the man to whom she was engaged to be married. I was introduced to Anita Munro, and with the exception, of course, of Myra, came to the conclusion she was the nicest-looking girl I had ever seen. Anita was dark-haired and oval-faced, whereas Myra was divinely fair, and three or four years younger. About the cousin there appeared a greater placidity and self-possession, but in truth I paid little attention to her in my manœuvres to find an oppurtunity of obtaining a few minutes alone with Myra.

This I secured in the billiard-room, when she began by expressing the hope that I should not find my visit unbearably dull. When I assured her with some warmth, no doubt, that the idea was inconceivable, she insisted on talking about her cousin.

"Of course," cried Myra, "you have never seen Anita before, but don't you think she's lovely? She is going to Melbourne in five weeks' time."

"After her marriage" I suggested.

"Three days after," said Myra. "We have never seen Digby Franklin. I thought, perhaps, he would travel down with you—he has not been more than a few months in London, you know. I feel immensely curious to see him."

I cannot say that I felt any very deep interest in the man until his arrival at about six o'clock that Christmas Eve. The motor-car which had brought him from the station was an open one, and the snow now falling more thickly than ever, his bowler hat, his overcoat, and the most of his face, were covered with flakes. The necessity to remove them furnished a jovial introduction as we all stood in the hall to welcome him; a man of middle height and apparently about twenty-eight years of age; cleanly shaven with strong, regular features, and a rather noticeably reserved manner, which contrasted strikingly with his host's effusiveness.

From the first moment the face seemed familiar, while yet I could not remember where I had seen it before. It was perfectly obvious that Anita was very much in love with Franklin, who went to his room soon after his arrival. The children took care that we should have a merry Christmas Eve; the air was full of mystery with regard to their expected presents, and after dinner, and a rather long sitting with Colonel Ewart over the wine, we all played games until bedtime. I could not sleep for some time after I lay down, wondering where I had seen Franklin's face before. It appeared certain that he had no recollection of having seen mine. At last I began to doze only to awaken suddenly with the problem solved.

Of course, I had held a brief for the prosecution! I could remember now distinctly, and almost wished I could not. It must have been about four years ago at Lewes Assizes, and I had obtained a conviction. What was it? Eighteen months, surely, for obtaining money by fraud; the accused had drawn two or three cheques, well knowing there was no money to meet them, and negotiated the drafts with various shopkeepers. But his name had not been Franklin.

I fell asleep at last without being able to recollect what it was, but a few minutes after opening my eyes in the morning it flashed upon my mind: Dering, yes that was it—Dering.

Suddenly all my agreeable anticipations of a "Merry Christmas" proved futile. I went downstairs, the latest of the party, to find the breakfast table in a condition of jovial chaos. Parcels tied and untied were strewn about the cloth; I was greeted by seasonable shouts, and told to help myself to what I could. While I felt like a ghost at the feast, no face looked more radiantly happy than Anita Munro's. Yet it seemed that I was fated to bring tears to her eyes. If Colonel Ewart had been a reasonable kind of man, I think I should have taken him quietly aside after breakfast, and have told him what I had no doubt was the truth about Franklin.

But I knew that he would storm and rage, upset Mrs. Ewart and the whole household, while yet it was out of the question to keep silence, let Anita marry this man, and go with him to Australia.

"I like Digby Franklin immensely," remarked Myra, as we stood watching the snow after breakfast.

"How long has Miss Munro know him?" I inquired.

"I fancy," was the answer, "she first met him two or three years ago."

That I thought must have been shortly after his release.

"Before he went to Australia then?" I suggested.

"Ye—es," said Myra, "but I feel certain there was no idea of an engagement until just a few months ago. Digby is an engineer, you know. He has invented a new kind of lamp, and he has come to England about some company or other. He says we shall all be burning 'Frankin's lamps' by next year, and he expects to make a fortune."

"Has Miss Munro any money?" I asked.

"How inquisitive you are!" exclaimed Myra, with a rather astonished expression. "But as a matter of fact she has £500 a year."

"Well, now, how should you like," I said, "to leave everybody belonging to you, and go abroad with a man whom you have known only a year or so?"

"That depends upon the man," she returned, with a laugh. "Now," she added, "I must really go and get ready. Father would insist on our going to church if the snow were a dozen times as deep."

As she was turning away, Anita strolled into the room, with her arm through Franklin's. She went upstairs with Myra, leaving her fiance and myself alone together. Coming to my side at the window, he made some casual remark about the "seasonable weather," which I am afraid was curtly answered. Then two of the boys came in imploring him to "tell us about Australia," and with perfect readiness, Franklin began a story about kangaroo hunting, which was not finished when Colonel Ewart blustered into the room, to reprimand his sons for not having their overcoats on.

His reproaches, I felt, were an oblique reflection upon myself and Franklin whom it was plain the colonel did not much like. He was not quite responsive enough, perhaps, and drank too little wine to please his host. In fact, the colonel opened his mind to me on the walk to church:

"No business of mine," he said, "and Anita's her own mistress—worse luck. She's five and twenty, and of course she must please herself. All I can say is that I should want to know a good deal more about Franklin if he were going to marry a girl of mine. A great deal more!"

Well, I could have given the desired information, and I scarcely know what prevented me from taking advantage of such an admirable opening. Perhaps I shrank from causing a disturbance on that day of all days in the year. Perhaps, there was something about Franklin which, after all, made a favourable appeal. However this may have been, the morning service made me even more reluctant to speak than before.

Suppose that Franklin, or Dering (whichever he ought to be called) had repented that early fault; had honestly turned over a new leaf, and was striving to live down the past! But then, on the other hand, suppose that his present object was merely to obtain possession of Anita Munro's £500 a year!

Outside the church the Ewarts met several friends, but I continued to feel depressed amidst the cheerful group. During the luncheon afterwards I found it difficult to fix attention on what was passing at the table, and more than once felt Myra's inquiring eyes upon my face. Should I keep my own counsel, or speak to Mrs. Ewart, or make an appeal to Franklin himself? Or should I follow the line of least resistance, and merely postpone consideration of the affair until a more convenient season!

The children, with Franklin in their midst, were pressing round their father, who beamed upon them more like Father Christmas than ever. Might they go tobogganing till teatime. Mr. Franklin had promised to make some toboggans out of one or two old boxes, and Anita had consented to take part. Colonel Ewart not only gave the desired permission but declared he would accompany the rest, but I sneaked alone into the billiard-room, and having lighted a pipe, stood at the window watching the merry crew snowballing as they went! Upon my word, it seemed a pity to spoil the festivities, although Digby Franklin surely ought to have no part in them. Not that I wished to press hard upon the man, the idea was hateful, but it was deplorable to allow Anita Munro to throw away her life.

I had noticed that Myra was not with the rest, and a few minutes after they passed out of sight, she shyly entered the billiard-room.

"Now," I should like to know what is the matter," she murmured, with her hands on the cushion.

"Well," I answered, "I think the best thing I can do is to tell you, much as I detest the job."

She sat down on the edge of the bench nearest to the large fire, while I, leaning against the mantelshelf told the unpleasant story, to which Myra listened without interruption. Then she raised to mine a pair of eyes more sympathetic than I had ever seen them until now.

"Of course" she said, "it would be dreadful. Too dreadful for words if you had not made a mistake, but I feel certain you have. Digby Franklin doesn't seem in the least the kind of person to commit a crime. I can't imagine him in prison. It was so long ago, and faces are so much alike. I feel positive you have made a mistake."

"I wish to goodness I could think so." I answered.

"It would simply break Anita's heart," Myra continued. "You can't imagine how fond she is of him. I believe he is fond of her, too, in his way, but he isn't the sort of man to show all he feels."

In spite of some temptation to let Myra beguile me, I felt bound to do my best to convince her there was no mistake. We continued to discuss the matter for a long time, while the afternoon grew dark, and at last I saw she was coming round to my own opinion.

"But," she urged, "if you recognise Mr. Franklin how it is he doesn't recognize you?"

"For one thing," I returned, "I have an excellent memory for faces, and that was one of my first briefs on circuit. Besides he saw me only in my wig and gown, and they make all the difference in the world."

"I have never seen you in your wig," she cried, a little incongruously.

"I promise you shall have an oppurtunity," I answered. "Meanwhile I want you to give me your advice. Tell me what you think I ought to do."

By this time the room was dark save the light from the fire and going to Myra's side I took a seat on the bench. We had agreed at last to assume that I was not making a mistake; that Digby Franklin had been convicted under the name of Dering, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The only remaining difficulty was to determine the method of dealing with a delicate and painful situation.

"Oh, what a pity it seems. On Christmas Day, too!" cried Myra. "There are half a dozen people from the neighbourhood coming to dine and you know what father is. If he is put out over one thing he is put out over everything. And imagine Anita's feelings!"

"If you think it better to wait till to-morrow!" I suggested.

"We mustn't wait," she insisted. "If I were in Anita's place I should like to know at once—at once."

"How would it do if you were to tell her when she comes back from tobogganing?" I asked.

"Oh, I couldn't," said Myra with a shudder. "I should never have the courage. Still I think Anita is the one to be told, then we might get rid of Mr. Franklin fairly quietly. I think she ought to be told by you," added Myra, but I confess that I shrank from the ordeal. She continued to persuade me, however, and presently I took possession of the hand which rested on the bench between us.

"If it comes to that," I whispered, "I am ready to do any mortal thing you ask me, and Myra, there's something I want you to do for me!"

"What?" she asked, freeing her hand, rising from her seat and going to the fire.

"I want you to be my wife."

"Oh but it seems so selfish to dream of anything of that kind with this terrible grief hanging over Anita," she urged.

But I took the dear girl in my arms, and she clung to me, half-tearfully, and we were entirely obvious to the rest of the world when Myra's young brother, aged twelve, abruptly entered the room and caught us. In an instant he was off again, and of course we knew that he would blurt out the news without losing a moment.

I think we ought to go to tea murmured Myra shyly.

"As soon as I have given you my Christmas present," I said, slipping the ring on her finger, and then she explained that she had been embroidering a handkerchief, but had refrained from giving it to me, because I had given nothing to her. It was a trying moment when we entered the brilliantly-lighted drawing-room, and found the eyes of the whole party concentrated upon us.

As I opened the door the youngster's laughing voice could be heard. "I saw Mr. Carruthers kissing Myra under the mistletoe," he cried imparting local colour as he spoke. Then Colonel Ewart's irate voice rang out: "What's that you say? What's that?"

I could imagine him striding across the room to bring us out of our hiding-place, for he almost ran against Myra as she blushingly entered. She certainly put a good face on it, and holding up her left hand, exclaimed:

"Father! Mother! Dick has given me such a lovely Christmas present!"

This served to restore Colonel Ewart's good humour, and congratulations were showered upon us both. Anita must, however, needs speak a few words in private, not without emotion. No one, she protested, new Myra so well as she did, and she spoke so kindly and smypathetically that I felt like a brute to realize the force of the blow I was called upon to deliver in return.

She dexterously drew Franklin into the conversation.

"Mr. Carruthers," she said "must bring Myra out to see us one long vacation. Wouldn't that be splendid, Digby?"

"Splendid!" he muttered, with so much embarassment, that for the first time I began to wonder whether he recognized me as I had recognized him. Although I had undertaken to break the news to Anita Munro, it might prove difficult to find a suitable opportunity, but it was easy after what had occurred to consult Myra alone, and this was what we arranged.

Anita, who had been staying in the house nearly a week, was rather keen on billiards, and I was to propose to play her fifty up between tea and dinner, after which the evening was to be given over to general festivity! Anita, at least, it was probable, would not be very festive. While I was with my victim in the billiard-room, Myra would see to it that neither Digby Franklin nor any of the others followed us.

Then, as soon as I was alone with Anita, I was to make my startling announcement, after which it seemed likely she would wish to see Franklin apart. He would doubtless make a hasty departure from Carterbridge Manor, Anita would retire to her room, but Colonel Ewart need not be told the actual cause of these proceedings.

Dinner was at eight, and we should go to our rooms about half-an-hour earlier, so that there was little time to lose. Anita at the moment had withdrawn to a recess by one of the windows, where she stood listening to Franklin with her head bowed. At last, Myra becoming anxious lest the opportunity should be lost, came to my side, and together we approached the pair.

"Anita," cried Myra, "Dick is anxious to give you a lesson—in billiards, I mean," she added, as if she realized the double meaning of her words." He's supposed to be rather good, you know, and you've just time. I will take care of Mr. Franklin."

Anita smiled as she assented, and we made our way out of the room, across the hall, and entered the new illuminated billiard-room.

"I suppose," she exclaimed, "this place will always have a sort of sacredness to you, Myra, and Mr. Carruthers. Now," she added, "please choose me a light cue."

Turning to the rack, eager to gain a short respite, I took down a cue and began to chalk its tip.

"Miss Munro," I remarked, when I could continue this operation no longer, "I am afraid that I have something unpleasant to say——"

"To me?" she cried.

"I am afraid so."

"Something unpleasant——"

As she was speaking the door opened again, and to my surprise Myra entered, followed by Franklin. Now, I felt certain that the man had recognized me, and, moreover suspected what I was about to do. At least, he did not lack courage in forcing his way in to prevent me. Myra's face wore a deprecatory expression; she had obviously been unable to hold him. But I was determined not to be hindered now the moment had come; and, after all, there might be an advantage in making the accusation to Franklin's face.

We stood in a group, Franklin with his back to the fireplace, his forehead wrinkled, his lips pressed firmly together, Myra between him and the door, I with the cue in my hands, touching the billiard-table, and Anita Munro close by my side.

"You were going to tell me something—I think you said something unpleasant," she exclaimed.

"I had seen Franklin before I was introduced to him here yesterday afternoon," I said, looking full into his face, but he glanced askant at Anita.

"Had you—really?" asked Anita.

"A few years ago." I insisted.

"Will you tell me where!" she cried, and walking behind me she drew nearer to Franklin's side. He, for his part, lowered his eyes, and seemed to shiver.

"At Lewis-Assizes," I answered. "He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment."

Myra's eyes, as well as my own, were fixed on Anita's face, which looked terribly grave at the moment. Instead, however, of starting back from Franklin, she deliberately drew still nearer, and placed her arm within his own.

"I am immensely sorry," I was beginning somewhat perplexed by the line things were taking, when Franklin raised his head and interruptod me.

"I think you are entirely justified in the circumstances," he said quietly. "In fact, perhaps I ought to thank you for dealing with me as you have done."

"Then," I suggested, "you recognized me!"

"On the instant. Every incident of that day is indelibly graven on my mind," he answered. "I can see the court now, feel the fetid air, hear the judge's voice as he pronounced my sentence." For the instant I wondered whether Franklin would try to make out that it had been undeserved, but he quickly continued: "it was entirely merited. You," he cried, "were for the prosecution!"

"Yes," said, and marvelled that Anita should still stand holding his arm.

"Tell them, Digby!" she murmured, glancing up into his face.

"There is not a great deal to tell," he said "I have no excuse. I was articled to a firm of electrical engineers, and within seven months of the end of my term I inherited a few thousand pounds I had never expected. Well, that seemed to turn my head. I gave up engineering, and somehow got into a bad set. I threw away my money, and one day found myself without a penny. Well I did just what you accused me of doing Carruthers—"

"And," exclaimed Anita, "you paid the penalty."

"The question is," said Franklin, "whether Carruthers thinks it was heavy enough. If you feel it is necessary to tell Colonel Ewart," he added, "you will certainly make it far heavier."

"But," cried Anita, "it will make no real difference. Whatever happens I shall marry Digby and go with him to Melbourne. No one can prevent me. I don't think anybody ought to try. Digby has told you the worst about himself, just as he told me before I had known him two months. The only disguise he has attempted is the change of name. He committed that error—"

"Crime," he said curtly.

"Yes," said Anita "but he has done his best to live it down from the moment he was free. In order to complete his training, he took work as an ordinary mechanic at Barrowstead, and that was where I met him—four months after his release. He was injured in the shops through saving another man; my father was the vicar of the parish, and I used to talk to him during his convalescence. Of course," she continued, "it was easy to see that he was not one of the ordinary workmen, and it was just after my father's death, when I needed consolation in my turn that he told me his story. I would have married him then," said Anita holding back her head, "but he would not let me until he had done something to reinstate himself. So he went away as soon as he was strong enough, he worked his passage out to Melbourne, and gradually improved his position. He has invented this lamp, and he will be a rich man. Not that I care whether he is rich or poor because I am proud of him for himself —just that: proud of him because he had the courage to pick himself up again after his fall."

As she ceased speaking I heard a sob from Myra who must needs cross the room, fling her arms about Anita's neck, and embrace her, and no sooner had she drawn off again than the door opened, and Colonel Ewart flustered into the room. "So here you are!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands together. "Why in the world have you let the fire get so low? Hullo, Myra! crying—what have you got to cry about in the name of goodness?

We were certainly taken at a disadvantage, and Myra looked entreatingly into my face.

"The fact is," I explained, "we have been telling each other seasonable stories."

"A pity I did not join you half an hour ago," said the colonel. "What were they about Myra?"

"A man's pluck and a woman's devotion," I answered.

"Ah, well, a little sentiment is all very well in its way," cried Colonel Ewart. Still, you must not be late for dinner. By Jove, what a night it is! I suppose you'll have a different sort of Christmas next year, Anita."

"If you come over we will give you a picnic," she answered.

"Anyhow," I said, "whether the colonel goes or not, Myra and I mean to pay you and Franklin a visit." To the colonel's surprise, no doubt, Franklin suddenly held out his hand.

"Thank you, Carruthers," he exclaimed.

"Mr. Carruthers," said Anita, lowering her voices "I shall be able to congratulate Myra as warmly as I congratulated you."

"Upon my soul, you people will be late, if you don't look out," cried Colonel Ewart, and Myra took my arm as we all trooped towards the door. We were not late, however, and I fancy that Anita reached the drawing room in good time in order to have a word alone with Digby Franklin, while I followed the same course with my mind on Myra. It was the visitors from the neighbourhood who were late, on account of the snow in the lanes, but even they arrived at last, to Colonel Ewart's relief, and so we went in to dinner, an uproarious meal, at which it is doubtful whether the children or their father made the most noise. He shouted for silence towards its end, however, and asked us all to fill our glasses, whereupon he proposed the health of Myra and her future husband in the most flattering terms. And then, when I had made a mess of returning thanks, and everybody, no doubt, was hoping I should sit down, I named Anita and Franklin, asking Colonel and Mrs. Ewart and the rest to wish them God-speed. One of the boys struck up "For he is a jolly good fellow," and in short what had threatened a few hours ago to be the gloomiest, proved the merriest Christmas I had ever spent.

(The End.)

The provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Law Amendment Act, 1910, are applied to Baluchistan.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 16th instant:—"The tea and rubber share market is excited and the shares are in the strongest demand." In this connection the "Englishman," while holding that a considerable shortage in tea exists, states that it thinks the situation was somewhat over-stated by Reuter. It points out that neither India nor Ceylon has yet closed manufacture, and when the final figures are totalled up, it will probably be found that the Indian and Ceylon crops will turn out very near those of 1909.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LADIES' CORNER.

COUSIN LAVINIA.

It is with great pleasure, writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette," That I here present my Cousin Lavinia, feeling certain that she will be a valuable possession to all those that dwell in flats in London. I live in a flat, sharing it with an old friend. When first we took it some years ago, we decided not to have a spare bedroom. Between us we numbered a baker's dozen of brothers and sisters, and nearly thirty nephews and nieces. Decidedly no spare room. Did that save us? It did not. We were inundated with such letters as the following: From a sister. "Can you put me up for a few days? I have to see my dentist on the 3rd, and should like to stay until the 15th, when little Benjamin comes back from school I can meet him and take him down with me. I know you have no spare room, but perhaps you would not mind my sharing yours for a day or two. I shall be quite comfortable, and shall not mind it in the least." Or, "Dick has to come up to town for at least a week, for his Army Prelim, I can't bear to think of the dear boy alone in rooms, so I wonder if you and——could possibly manage to 'double up,' and give him a room." It had to be stopped, and after much thought I invented Cousin Lavinia. She is an interchangeable relation. When one of my own family threatens invasion, she joins my friend's people; when the clouds gather in the opposite quarter, she is both near and dear to me. She would suit a young married couple excellently, for, as we know, this sort of conversation will be held: "Of course, Tom is all right; but I wonder if all his people are quite, quite? Have you ever seen that queer old cousin who seems to visit them so constantly?" In the case of Tom's family the question will naturally refer to Mabel's relatives. I do not see, so far how she can be adapted to the use of a brother and sister, or two sisters.

A COUNTRY LOVER.

It will be readily understood that Cousin Lavinia lives in the country.—My own specimen inhabits the heart of Rutlandshire, a county of the very existence of which I have doubts. But should the main body of the family of any reader live in Lincolnshire or Leicestershire, for instance, I should suggest that the best residence for the dear old lady would be that pleasant nebulous region, the "borders of Wales": that will give her plenty of room. If Cousin Lavinia has a fault it is a certain want of decision of character. Her plans are made and unmade with startling rapidity. For example, she suggests a visit for the beginning of May, then remembers that she cannot leave her garden until she has seen her irises in full bloom. As these flowers are never really out until the last week in May month, it follows that I am precluded from carrying on the artistic education of my eldest niece by taking her to all the Spring exhibitions of pictures! In the autumn she is often delayed by her chrysanthemums which have to be taken from the garden in which their pots are sunk, and brought into the greenhouse. Every winter at least three attacks of influenza can be arranged, and every summer I go away. But she is charming! You know the style. Snowy curls and a soft face on which a tinge of pink still lingers blue eyes, and white hands, a penchant for old lace gold spectacles in a case inlaid with mother-of-pearl dangling at her waist pretty caps, and soft white shawls, and a volume of Henry Vaugham's poems, or Mr. Baxter's "Saints' Everlasting Rest" always in her hands. I quite "feel to love" her and am looking out for a suitable portrait to buy and hang up. She is, however, very retiring, and hates the sound of the door-bell, and when visitors come always goes to her own room to lie down.

A CHARMING OLD LADY.

One word of warning: The dear old lady's garden is small and given up to flowers. Otherwise it will be a case of "We had a lot of asparagus this year, and thought of sending you some, but no doubt your cousin keeps you supplied." Also she objects to fowls, and never sends me fresh eggs. I have no "expectations" from her, for her income is derived from a charge on the estate of her relative, the Marquis of Carabas. She takes no interest in politics so it is no use for me to try to get her to join the Anti-Women's League or the Suffragettes. She is cold to the cause of brown dogs, and feels no pang when a murderer is hanged; she has no views on Tariff Reform, does not believe in the German invasion, and cannot be made to understand that the House of Lords is in danger. Oh, gem of purest ray serene! She is never in the way, and never out of it. From the heart of Rutland she comes flying at my call. She gives no trouble to the servants, does not want me to get her seats for all the theatres, and invariably half promises visits three times a year just when schools are reassembling. Who would be without a Cousin Lavinia?

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the hired transports "Soudan," "Rohilla," "Dongola," "Rewa," and "Plassy" have been fitted with Marconi's wireless telegraphic apparatus. Arrangements have been made for messages to be sent from the wireless coast stations in the United Kingdom and Ushant. Negotiations are in progress to enable messages to be sent through other wireless stations on the routes followed by the transports. The charges for private telegrams, whether sent from the ship or from a post-office, must be prepaid by the sender. Further information on the subject is embodied in the Post Office Guide, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910, pages 864 to 869.

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The Economy of "Paisley Flour"
is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

The recent heavy rains have produced floods of a serious nature in many parts of England, notably in the Thames Valley, the Midlands, and the Eastern Counties. Rivers everywhere have overflowed their banks, and vast stretches of country are under water, in some places to a depth of several feet. The Severn at Worcester rose rapidly, and large tracts of land in the Severn and Teme Valleys are flooded, roads in places being impassable. At Worcester, the race-course, the cricket ground, the quays, and Sylton Road are submerged. The Thames is in flood at Hampton Court. The lawns and riverside gardens on the Middlesex side of the river near Hampton Court Bridge are submerged. At Alconbury Weston Huntingdonshire, food had to be supplied through bedroom windows to the occupants of inundated cottages. At Nottingham, the Trent has risen to a height not reached since 1875, and for miles on either side there is an unbroken sheet of water from four to ten feet deep. The tram service has been stopped, and people are carried from point to point in carts. Willford suburb has been completely cut off. The damage done to factory machinery will mean weeks of idleness for many hands. The Midland Railway has been flooded from Nottingham Station for several miles south, the water reaching the footboards, and trains proceeded at a walking pace. The election in the city were conducted under great difficulties. Not for many years have more serious floods occurred in the Waveney Valley district, on the Norfolk and Suffolk border. The town of Bungay has been entirely surrounded by water, and two political meetings at Shelfanger and Tibenham had to be abandoned. Three lives are reported lost. At Eckington, Derbyshire, a butcher named Noran was drowned while attempting to drive twelve sheep into safety; Charles Felton was buried by a fall of chalk while working in a chalk pit at Sudbury, Suffolk, the landslide being caused by forty hours' continuous rain; and Charles Brownlees, a retired London engraver, was drowned in a ditch at Clavering, Essex. A landslide took place on the 5th, on the Great Eastern Railway, between Clacton and Colchester, where a series of inland lakes have formed and traffic had to be conducted on a single line.

MARRIAGE OF RAJA SARAWAK'S SON.

On Dec. 7, in Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street the marriage was solemnised of Mr. Harry Brooke, youngest son of the Raja and Rance of Sarawak, and Dorothy, daughter of the late Mr. John Craig and Mrs. Craig, of Betley, Cheshire. Her brother-in-law, Mr. Cavendish Clarke, gave away the bride. Her train was carried by Master Thurlow Craig and Miss Jean Brook. The bride was attended by two maids, the Hon. Dorothy Brett and Miss Iris Brackenbury. The bridegroom was supported by the Raja Muda of Sarawak as best man. The ceremony over, a reception was held at the Hans Crescent Hotel. Among those present were the Princess of Monaco, the Rance of Sarawak, Countess Feodora Gleichen, Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, Prince and Princess Bariatinsky, Sir John and Lady Wood, Lady Low, Lady Dalton-Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving, and Mr. Percy Anderson. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brooke left for the South of England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 5th December.

Clerk Roger Ernest Worthington has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 19th November.

Admiralty, 6th December.

Engineer Lieutenant George Edward Andrew has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st December.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Neville Stopford has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 7th December.

Gunner Thomas William Powell has, this day, been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Clerk Norman Ridley Fairbairn Redhead has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd December.

Admiralty, 8th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgeon Edward John Morley, F R C S, has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March 1903.—Lieutenant Henry Berry has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner William Baker Mather has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 9th December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Henry R. Sturgis, the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. P. Pulteney, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 6th Division. Dated 16th July.

Lieutenant Lionel T. H. Leland, Reserve of Officers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. Dated 13th October, 1909.

Establishments.

Research Department.—The undermentioned appointments are approved. Dated 30th November. Captain William H W Hope, Royal Artillery, an Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer, to be advanced to Proof and Experimental Officer, vice Major R. A. Craig, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Captain Charles E. T. Rolland, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer, vice Captain W. H. W. Hope.

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Captain Herbert Maddick is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 21st November.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Lieutenant Cecil D. Horsley to be Captain. Dated 1st November.

Second Lieutenant James W. D. Evans to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st November.

Infantry.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant James C. Lang to be Captain. Dated 26th October.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st October, Edward A. Beck and William A. Farkuhar.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant David P. Fraser retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 10th December.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Mordaunt E. L. H. Clarke to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd October.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Kenrick P. Walker, from Indian Army, to be Lieutenant, vice A. E. C. Harris, who exchanges. Dated 4th November.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Arthur M. Johnson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 13th November.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant William M. V. Banbury is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 27th November.

The Army Service Corps.

Major Herbert Cleeve retires on retired pay. Dated 10th December.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Edward Gibbon, M.B., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 13th November.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Thomas Murray, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class. Dated 29th November.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Hugh S. D. Stuart, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 27th November.

Memoranda.

Colonel Hew D. Fanshawe, C. B., on vacating command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 11th November.

Captain Alfred E. Gordon, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 5th December.

Lieutenant Raymond M. St. J. Booth, the Northumberland Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of Captain, while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 25th November.

Second Lieutenant Max Freeman, Half-pay List, resigns his commission. Dated 10th December.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
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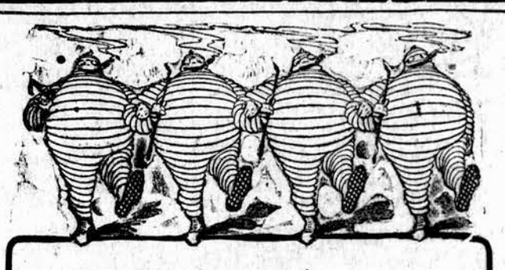

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 22.

2½ per cent. Consols	78 5-8 + 1-16
per cent. Rentes	97 1-4 + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	94 3-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	83 5-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months bills	25 5-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

Silver in New York ...	54 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For ...	25-27—1-2
Do. Berlin	20-43 1-2 unchgd
Do. New York ...	4 85 1-2 + 1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2 p.c, since 1-12-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight.	3 1-2 + 1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	3 1-8 + 1-4
Do. of day market loans ...	3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per os.) ...	77 9 1-8 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England	£ 1,75,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-2-15

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 10th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£32,900,000	Dec.	£2,200,000
Public Deposits	...£10,600,000	Inc.	£ 8,00,000
Other Deposits	...£38,200,000	Inc.	£ 3,100,000
Government Securities	£15,900,000		Unchanged
Other Securities	...£28,100,000	Inc.	£7,80,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,700,000	Dec.	£2,500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, December 22.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Fair demand, Steady.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Quiet,
Manchester ...	Quiet and Firm.
Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports ...	24,000
Mid-Americans ...	8-16—1
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 1-16 unchgd

	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7·95	7·95	7·96
	— 1	— 1	— 1
Mid. Uplands	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7·97	7·98	7·96
	— 1	— 1	— 1
G. O. C.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
	7·97	7·94	7·73
Liverpool	unchgd	— 1	— 2

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Yarn ...	12 3-8
George Mayalls Twist ...	12 1-8

NEW YORK, December 22.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	45,000
Do Last year	...	22,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	9,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	22,000
Spot Cotton—		15-15 unchgd

Futures at New York ..... Jan. 14·87 unchgd
Do at New York ..... May 15·37 unchgd
} Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined owing to unfavourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton		14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	...	15-02— 2
Do. do. May	...	15-51— 2

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

LONDON, December 22.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly	... 7 13-32

Months—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi	... 36
Do Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.	
Wheat Rosario	... 33 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do Name of Ports—Sellers. Dull.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship.	... 45 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	... 44 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship	... 38 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	... 63
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—	... 59 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags,	... 12

Months of Shipment,—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5 9 1-2—Value—Quiet.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-2

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal	... 9

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ...	... £ 68 3-4
Yellow Metal	... d. 61-8
Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay	.....
Bar Iron.—Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	... £ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. C. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	...£ 10 17 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwarpmt	... £ 5 9 0

ARRIVALS.

"Africa."

YARN.

The tone of the market is very firm and there is good demand, for 30 Water Manchester price is 12d. to 12s 4d and even at these rates dealers are prepared to make purchases for near shipment, but Spinners require March and April which makes business unpracticable. 2-40 Western is quoted 1,1 5-8 for March-April. All round local market is firm and if good demand originates the stock will not be sufficient to meet the requirements. 2-80 Egyptian is quoted 22s 4d but business at 22s 4d is reported.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12 1-2d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-2d.
2-40 s Grey 13 1-2d.
2-40 s Bleached 14 1-2d.
2-60 s Grey 17 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 18 3-4d.
2-80 s Grey 22 3-4d.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 13 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 13 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 12	0 to 0 12 8
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 3	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 12	0
2-100 s Bleached	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5	8
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 0 13	6
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13	8
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 13	8
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 1	6
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 2	8

MERCERISED YARN.

The local market has considerably improved and prices are on the rise. The stock is gradually getting thin and dealers are inclined to make forward purchases but rates are too prohibitive. The Japanese mills are quoting 1-2d to 2d under those rates quoted from Manchester.

				Rs.
2-84 s	Grey ...	...	at	27 3-4d
2-80 s	Grey ...	...	„	26 3-4d
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	„	27 3-4d
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	„	28 3-4d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1	9 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„	1	9 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	„	1	9 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„	1	11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„	1	5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„	1	6 6

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, January 1911 :—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
7	19	1	23	East Indian.
5	7	0	4	Abyssinian.
12	6	1	25	Egyptian.
2	2	3	19	West Coast African.
0	1	3	10	Lisbon.
1	8	3	24	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks.
0	5	3	0	Walrus Tusks.
0	0	2	3	Rhinoceros Horns.
29	12	3	24	

Deliveries since October auctions 77 Tons.

SATISTICS.

Imported 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	1910 ... 282	1909 289	1908 247	1907 250	1906 220	1905 266
Deliveries Ditto ...	287	288	223	238	235	258
Stock 30th Nov... ..	75	86	87	49	34	66
Landed during Nov.	15					
Deliveries Ditto ...	64					

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
„ 4)		3¼ at 3½		
„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅝		£ 70
„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
„ 8)		4 at 4⅛		£ 65 10
„ 9)		4 at 4⅜		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3⅝ at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 61
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4¼	„	£ 68
Soft X Centres ...				£ 66
Soft Flat X Centres.				
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
„ 4)		3¼ at 3½		
„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅝		£ 60
„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
„ 8)		4 at 4⅛		£ 64
„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 60

	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... B	2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 59 10
C	2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3¼		
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅝ at 2¾		£ 58
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... B	2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
C	2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3¼		£ 50
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅝ at 2¾		£ 47 10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... A	3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
B	2⅜ at 3	2⅜	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
C	2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2⅜		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2½		£ 40
E	at 2½	at 2¼		£ 35
Points usual assortment				36

GREY GOODS.

Rates for superior quality have considerably advanced as stock is very limited. Dealers are inclined to give even higher prices if near shipments could be had, but makers require March-April which hinders business. It is reported that two firms sold this week some of their known cloths which they previously bought. G. C. Drill prices in the local market has considerably advanced and there is good inquiry even at 13-8, but maker quotes 14-1. In Mercerised dhooties prices have advanced and makers quoting April no business results.

Rallis (Original Farl)	Rs.	5 14 6
Do. (Imitation Farl)		No goods.
Do. 100,000	„	6 8 0
Do. 4025 „	„	5 4 0
Do. 7900	„	6 0 0
Do. Drills Majid	„	7 10 0
Do. Jaseonets No. 18	„	3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„	3 4 0
Do. do. No. 138	„	2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„	6 2
Do. No. 1566	„	No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„	5 10 00
Lyon, Stanker	„	6 0
Do. No. 1575	„	No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	„	6 8 0
Denhurste 5	„	6 15 0
Do. B B B	„	9 0 0
Do. B B	„	7 14 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„	5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	„	5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„	5 5 -0
Flemings No. 463	„	5 3 0
Original Sindaris 8lbs	„	5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.
Peppoll Drills, American	„	10 11 0

WHITE GOODS.

Prices all round are maintained and dealers are buying and selling amongst themselves. It is reported that Amritsar Merchants have also made good purchases in anticipation of higher rates. It is reported that two firms have sold their known qualities which they had bought in a lower market. Manchester prices are so high that it is is not safe to venture at these rates. In White Dhooties there is good inquiry and dealers are purchasing even at higher rates if near deliveries could be had. Leipmann 1500 is quoted 13-1.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 4	0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 10	0
Do. do. ...	198/399	„ 2 15	0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 12	0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5	0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 15	0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 2 1	0
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 4	0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 6	0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 9	6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 10	0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 15	0
Do. do. ...	39680	„ 3 0	0
Ballis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 4	0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 9	0
Do. do. ...	1220	„ 1 9	6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 1 10	6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 1 14	0
Do. do. ...	8000	„ 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	98	„ 3 7	6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 15	0
Do. do. ...	3500/5300	„ 1 2	0
Do. Mulls ...	1250	„ 1 12	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovials).	„ 2 8	8
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 2	0
Greaves do ...	3000	„ 3 4	0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 11	6
Do. Nainsooks 30/50000		„ 2 3	0
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„	No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 2 8	0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 16 5	0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 10	0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0	0
Lyon	O 4000	„ 12 10	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6	0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6	0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 15 8	0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 19 8	0
PIECE GOODS. A O		„ 21 0	0

BOMBAY, December 23.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
„ „ Forward ... 1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 13-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „ 171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ 139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 135 1-4
„ Shanghai 182
„ Japan 149 1-2

BULLION.

Bar silver both for ready and forward in London and New York remained steady.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 72-10-0. London market unchanged, hence more sellers. The tone of the local market was easier, but there being the rate at the close declined to Rs. 72-8-0, about 50 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was flat. Demand was meagre and rates remain steady. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsetti	23	6	0
97 touch Chinta	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	9	0
117 Penny Ready	72	8	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	8	0
Second do	73	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Steady. London prices were 6d. up. Demand seemed moderate and prices remained same.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London price unchanged. Prices steady.

Wheat.—More quiet. London price was unchanged. Demand moderate. Prices remained steady.

Groundnut, Castorseed, and Cottonseed—Quiet. Enquiries were moderate and price remained easier by four annas.

Gingellyseed, Mowrasseed, and Poppyseed.—Quiet but steady. Prices remained same.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 12	2	0
Linseed, Small	„ 11	12	0
Linseed, Brown	„ 13	3	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	„ 6	8	0
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6	7	0
Yellow do.	„ 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7	12	0
Brown Katni	„ 6	14	0
Poppyseed	„ 9	11	0
Castorseed	„ 38	8 to 39	8
WHEAT—			
Pissi	„	31 to 33	
Hard Red	„	27 to 29	
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingunghat	„	52 to 54	
Rai Khandesh	„	75 to 90	
Mowrasseed	„	7 4	
Groundnuts	„	48 to 50	
Cottonseed	„	26 to 27	
Maize	„	16 to 17	
Wheat Yellow	„	36 to 38	
Khandwa	„	42 to 46	
Bajaro	„	25 to 27	
Joowar	„	16 to 19	
Gram	„	20 to 23	
Minbara	„	52 to 53	
Brown Jubbulpore	„	48 to 49	
Brown Meggi	„	49 to 50	
Kabra	„	49 to 51	
Black Kutni	„	45 to 46	
Myrabollams	„	17 to 19	

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 22nd December, 1910 :—

Wheat	12,085	cwts	
Linseed	294	„	
Rapeseed	816	„	
Gingellyseed	20,971	„	
Poppyseed	62	„	
Groundnuts	3,357	„	
Castorseed	2,368	„	
Rice	5,082	„	
Myrabollams	1,249	„	
Cottonseed	9,192	„	
Mowrasseed	277	„	
Gram	2,562	„	
Joowar	1,164	„	
Maize	23	„	

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 22nd Dec. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	100815	4063226	4192076
Linseed	5165	2529485	1813813
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds ...	3782	2271541	1385701
Gingellyseed	157514	2954960	2081409
Poppyseed	703	633047	633215
Groundnuts	45116	775594	370468
Castorseed	25607	1316118	1533171
Rice	51378	5217276	5863816
Myrabollams	10145	1189349	779315
Cottonseed	137348	6763142	4178652
Mowrasseed	935	335899	689671
Gram	16379	835727	757581
Joowar	8609	393335	354866
Maize	3085	99415	178987

SHARES.

The market is dull and declining with very few transactions reported. Bank of Bombay shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,580; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 63 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 54; and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at about Rs. 9 1-4. In Mill companies, Central India's have kept at and about Rs. 1,640; Colaba Land Mill Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,070; Crescent's have declined to Rs. 66 1-4; David's have improved to Rs. 360 and Framji Petits' are at Rs. 1,310; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 612 1-2; Lakshmi Cotton are at Rs. 1,345; Maneckji Petit's have closed at Rs. 2,670; Morarji Goculdas' mill shares have dropped to Rs. 2,800; New Great Eastern mill shares are at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 710 and Swadeshi's are at Rs. 1,020. Press shares are quiet; Mofussil's at Rs. 820, New Berar's at Rs. 565 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 142 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 222; Bombay-Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 517 1-2; Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 120 and Preference shares at Rs. 169; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are at Rs. 291 1-4 and Preference shares at Rs. 282 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 777 1-2; Shivraj Pur's have changed hands at Rs. 18 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 43, Preference shares are steady at Rs. 133, Deffered shares at Rs. 80; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 475. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 610; Tapty Valley Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 480; Amritsar Patty Old shares are weak at Rs. 119 and New shares at Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 and 2 points down. New York unchanged and futures were also same. The tone of the local market was steady and demand both from exporters and mills being moderate the rates declined by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener advised unchanged. The rate for new crop advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on account of good demand. The rate for new Brosch opened at Rs. 353 and there being more demand advanced to Rs. 355 at the close.

500	W. Wolf and Sons	Bengal	... 295
200	Do ...	Brosch	... 371
100	Ripon Mill ...	Bengal	... 312
1000	Currimbhai Mill...	Do	... 295-298
100	Volkart Bros ...	Elichpur	... 357
100	Do ...	Bengal	... 329
150	Do ...	Khamgaon	... 345
100	E. Spinner ...	Do	... 349
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co	Mahuwa	... 310
800	Do ...	Bengal	... 290-295
100	Hindustan ...	Shenabad	... 337

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	295
„ F Good	...	295
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	315
„ F Good	...	313
Sind Punjab Fine	...	315
„ F Good	...	313
Khandesh Fine	...	355
„ F Good	...	355
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	353
„ F Good	...	349
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	348
„ F Good	...	336
Aurnoti Fine	...	348
„ F Good	...	338
Veotmal Fine	...	360
„ F Good	...	350
Nagpore Fine	...	362
„ F Good	...	352
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	366
„ F Good	...	356
Methia Fine	...	335
„ F Good	...	325
Broach Gin Fine	...	375
„ F Good	...	365
Broach Gin Good	...	355
Sawginned Good	...	352
Comptah Gin	...	364
Westerns H. G.	...	344
„ D. M. G	...	350

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd December, 1910 :—

Khandesh	2,944	Bales	
Central India	843	„	
Barsi and Nagur	816	„	
Berar	1,428	„	
Central Provinces...	236	„	
Oomras	6,154	„	
Dholleras	199	„	
Broach	...	„	
Coompta and Dharwar	69	„	
Westerns	...	„	
Bengal N. W. P.	2,266	„	
Bengals Rajputana	1,267	„	
Rajputana...	...	„	
Sind	1,421	„	
Persia	8	„	
American	89	„	
Egyptian	...	„	
Other sorts	...	„	
Total...	11,445		

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for week 22 Dec.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last season 1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	25,198	10,4431	1,39,873
Central India... ...	4,039	9,889	17,469
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,153	15,002	58,556
Berar	16,515	90,208	1,62,757
Central Provinces ...	8,870	36,537	1,09,095
Total Oomras ...	59,775	2,56,167	4,87,750
Dholleras	3,599	16,152	11,682
Broach	41	127	263
Compta and Dharwar.	1,765	18,391	2,562
Westerns	89	1,193	2,762
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	14,945	2,08,595	2,84,305
Bengals (Rajputana)...	2,899	11,166	8 488
Sind	4,176	13,016	14,813
Persian	8	110	1,410
America	89	92	361
Egyptian	...	300	397
Other sorts	...	2	43
Total ...	87,345	5,25,211	8,14,776

LIVERPOOL, December 23.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·95	Same
Jan.—Feb.	7·95	„
Feb.—Mar.	7·96	„
Mar.—Apl.	7·97	„
Apl.—May	7·98	„
May.—June	7·93	„
June—July	7·97	„
July—Aug.	7·94	„
Aug.—Sept.	7·73	„

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1910	1909	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	87,345	1,325,39	— 45,194
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Dec.	5,25,211	8,14,776	— 2,89,565
Shipts for the week Europe ...	22,992	8,912	+ 14,080
China Japan Coast Ports...	21,913	19,683	+ 2,230
Total	44,905	28,595	+ 16,310
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Dec. Europe ...	1,74,517	1,39,187	+ 35,330
China ...	1,407	18,356	— 16,949
Japan ...	98,185	1,22,116	— 23,931
Coast Ports ...	3,028	6,556	— 3,528
Total	2,77,137	2,86,235	— 9,088
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	14,015	15,585	— 1,570
China ...	2,5428	46,738	— 21,315
Japan ...			
Coast Ports...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 10th Dec. 1910—2,519 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 22nd Oct. 1910—778 bales.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-8	13-8
Do. Standard „ ...	13-0	12-12

METALS.

The Local market is very flat and selling prices do not still advance. Sales are still made by bazar dealers of copper at £ 67-10 which is fully £ 2 under London rates. The stock is large, but as demand is good, we hope to see a good turn provided London rates are maintained. The market in London is unsettled and the last quotation was £68-13-9 for February. In Yellow metal the quotation is £58-5, but local rates are too low to admit of any business.

We quote:—

		bs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	Rs. 53 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	„ 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots		...	„ 47 4
Georgshutte		...	„ 20 8
Copper Sheetings		...	„ 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...		...	„ 47 4
Copper Ingots		...	„ 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 Boxes ...	3,07,200	...	...
3 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
21 Boxes ...	11,50,400	...	...
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
305 Bars ...	3,35,091	...	...
Importers.	Vessels.	From	
Chartered Bank of India & China ...	Salsette	London	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

POTTED POLITICS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Referendum is not the only innovation to mark the General Election. In Dundee have been sown the seeds of a revolution in electoral methods. Mr. Winston Churchill accepted the challenge of Mr. Seymour Lloyd, one of his opponents, to a battle of words. Each gentleman was allowed to speak for fifteen minutes, and to present to a large audience "a potted" edition of his party's programme. It appears not unlikely that another election will press fairly hard upon the heels of this one; and in that event we shall not be surprised if the exhausted and bewildered voter in every constituency insists upon some such check upon the verbosity of candidates. Oceans of rhetoric sweep across the country at every General Election, and three such floods within two years would be more than popular patience could sustain. An additional advantage would be that the speakers would find time for argument but not for abuse. We can all think of gentlemen who would be handicapped by this.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

"I say, Archie," says the M.P.'s wife evolved by Mr. Punch, "it's a shame to abuse poor Roddy as you did in your speech last night. After all, he's your best pal, although he is on the other side." The M.P., replies: My dear girl, that's nothing to what he's going to say about me to-morrow. He's shown me his speech, and I'm jotting down a few additional epithets for him to stick in." Two heads are better than one when two hearts are in close communion. Barristers used to be the signal example of quarrelling in public and fraternising in private. Politicians are now going one better; for much truth is concealed under Mr. Punch's joke. But the game grows stale. People are tired of it. Some day even friends will be forced to refrain from abusing one another on the platform.

AFTER THE POLL.

They whose excitement in an election result does not overpower their interest in character can spare a few moments even in the whirl of victory or defeat to notice the behaviour of candidates after the announcement of their fate. As a rule, the successful man takes his triumph modestly, while the rejected summons his courage to accept defeat with a smile. There are exceptions, but the national character is generally conspicuous at such moments. The question remains whether it is easier to accept a fall gracefully, or to take unexpected elevation with dignity? Mr. Bonar Law, after his own disappointment at Manchester, made a confession. In a speech to his supporters he said nobody could have lived as long as he had without having become accustomed to adversity as well as prosperity, and so far as he was concerned, he found it easier to submit to adversity without emotional display than to meet unexpected prosperity. We do not suppose there would have been much emotional display on Mr. Law's part if he had won; he certainly took his beating with good grace. Yet he probably expresses the opinion of many politicians when he declares that self-restraint is easier after defeat than after victory. Too often the victor allows his exultation to take the form of excessive flattery of his opponent. He means what he says at the moment, but the moment is not favourable to [illegible]sed speech.

MRS. EDDY.

[illegible] Morse Baker, better known as Mrs. [illegible] world loses one of the most influen[illegible] it has ever known. Of her doctri[illegible] no place to speak; nor is it neces[illegible] turn to them for material for wonder. [illegible]markable woman was born of humble [illegible]nts. She was content to choose for her [illegible]st husband a bricklayer named Glover. Yet [illegible]he leaves behind her a fortune variously esti[illegible]nated at huge sums. She also leaves in round [illegible]gures a million disciples, with eight hundred [illegible] a thousand churches. The "mother" [illegible]hurch, situated in Boston, holds five thousand [illegible]eople, and cost nearly half a million to build. [illegible]rs. Eddy, who was in her ninetieth year, was [illegible]lways mystically inclined. When between [illegible]hirty and forty years of age she was bedrid[illegible]den for a considerable time. However, in [illegible]1862, she visited one Phineas Parkhurst Quim[illegible]by, a mind healer, and, since Providence turns [illegible]ll to its own ends, nobody can take offence if [illegible]we follow the custom of attributing to her in[illegible]terviews with this "quack" Mrs. Eddy's later [illegible]ead of thought. In 1881 she instituted the [illegible]Metaphysical College" in Boston, where the [illegible]ourse lasted three weeks and the fees were [illegible]ixty pounds. Through this college four [illegible]hou[illegible]sand students passed. Mrs. Eddy's chief [illegible]ource of income was her writings. In 1875 she [illegible]ublished her "Science and Health," an ex[illegible]ensive book of which, nearly four hundred [illegible]ditions have been exhausted. It will be [illegible]nteresting to see the effect of the founder's [illegible]eath upon her followers. Mark Twain be[illegible]eved there would be ten million Christian [illegible]cientists in America alone by 1920.

THE TRUE SPIRITS.

Even in the throes of conflict some of us [illegible]ay spare a few moments to read and think [illegible]er a letter addressed by Mr. Henry [illegible]ewbolt to the "Times." For the most part [illegible]e would like to see it printed on posters [illegible]d stuck up by the side of the party bills. [illegible]Newbolt panegyrises Sir Edward Grey as [illegible]ample of the politicians "who by a lofty [illegible]plicity of character and thought wield a [illegible]wer which they have never sought or realised. [illegible] the present crisis, he says, duty has called [illegible] Edward Grey to "go on sharing the burden [illegible] a disgrace which he has done nothing [illegible]earn"—the negation of the old Liberalism [illegible]" vindictive and confiscatory taxation, per[illegible]cution of particular classes, denunciation of [illegible]ividuals for the supposed faults of their [illegible]cestors, destruction of sympathy between [illegible]h and poor." Mr. Newbolt concludes that [illegible] Edward Grey's ideal may be followed [illegible]thout embarrassment by those in whom he [illegible]s inspired and fostered the old Liberal spirit, [illegible]t there is no call on them to continue their [illegible]pport to a Government "which has failed [illegible]uphold that ideal—failed even to restrain [illegible] to repudiate the appeal of unscrupulous [illegible]notionalism to the passions that unmake a [illegible]tion." Here speaks the voice of the sane [illegible]iberal politician. There must be many such, [illegible]rhaps more than certain members of the [illegible]overnment except or desire. The welfare of [illegible]e country demands that they should make [illegible]eir voice heard, though it be only in the [illegible]ist manner adopted by Mr. Newbolt.

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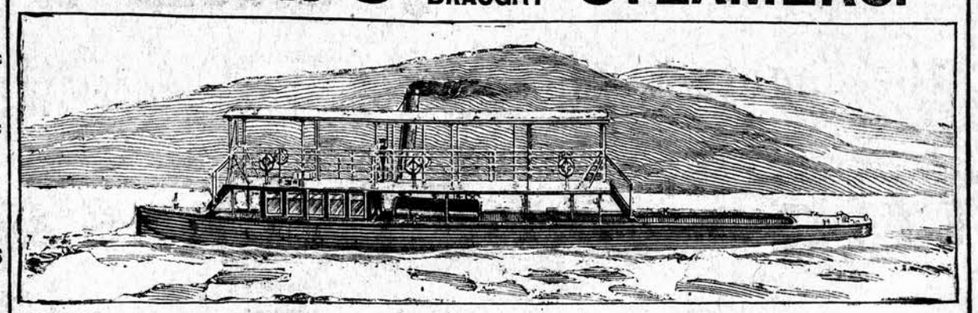

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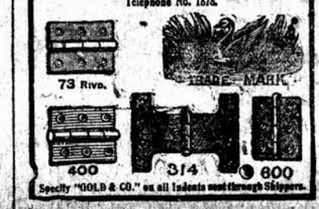

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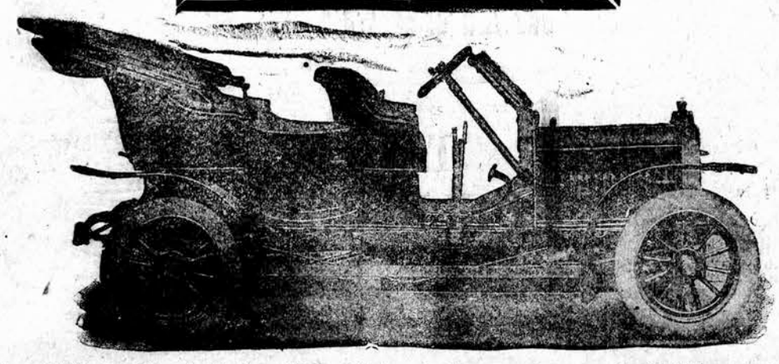

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